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U.S. HOUSE COMMENCES DEBATE ON PRESIDENT'S RESOLUTION TO ENTER THE WAR!

Senator John S. Williams Demands Dethronement of Both Teutonic Sovereigns!

PEACE, BUT WITH REPUBLIC, VOW OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS

Britain not Advised Regarding Minister's Statement As To Constantinople

INTERNATIONAL?

Head of Justice Department Says This Would Satisfy Petrograd

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 5.—The Union of Republican Soldiers has resolved to support the Government very vigorously in the continuance of the war until a durable peace is obtained which will assure a Republic in Russia.

London, April 4.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the Russian Government has said nothing to Great Britain regarding the statement made by the Russian Minister of Justice that Russia would be content with the internationalisation of Constantinople.

Mr. A. Bonar Law said that two Labor members of the House of Commons are going to visit Russia, at the request of the Imperial Government, with the object of conveying the congratulations and sympathy of British Labor to their comrades in Russia and to encourage the Russian Government in the prosecution of the war. The Russian Government had stated that the visit would be very welcome. A similar delegation is going from France.

Gen. Robertson Tells Britain Truth Over Shortage of Troops

Admits Unpreparedness And Lack Of Organisation; Expect Nation to Respond Now

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—Speaking at a conference on the trade card scheme, General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, at the outset expressed great sympathy for Labor, saying that he began at the bottom, had served for several years in the ranks and that he claimed to know how the working-man looks at Labor questions. He proceeded to state the imperative need of the War Office for men, the supply of which it relies on the Government to furnish.

He dealt with the criticism that the War Office does not make the best use of the men it gets, said that mistakes were admittedly made, but pointed out that this was a natural result of the state of unpreparedness for war, through the absence of the Continental system of organisation. The faulty system was due to want of foresight and preparation before the war on the part of the nation as a whole.

The newspapers welcome General Sir William Robertson's plain speaking and they do not doubt that the nation will respond all the better for knowing the truth. They point out that the British troops have already proved their ability to break any line the Germans can create and, if the nation provides the additional men, their superiority will grow till the enemy cracks.

They state that the Medical Reexamination Bill will not go far in providing the additional half-million men and it is becoming increasingly clear that resort must be made to men over forty-one. It is suggested that these shall be formed in battalions to work or fight at home, releasing young "badged" men for service in the field.

St. Quentin's Fate Already Sealed; Expect Honor of Its Capture Will Go to French

They Are Within 2 1-2 Miles; Completing Big Encircling Move; Suburbs Carried in Brilliant Style

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—The progress reported in the French official communique issued yesterday evening is part of a great French encircling movement, south of St. Quentin, the fate of which is already sealed.

The situation is dramatic, as the British, to the north, are only two miles from the town, while the French, to the south, are 2½ miles distant. It is expected that the honor of its capture will fall to the French, who, at Moy, are on the Hindenburg line.

The suddenness of the British advance disagreeably surprised the enemy, whose over-confidence in employing their artillery forced them to abandon six guns. Their attempt to recover them led to a most dramatic fight at close quarters, with bombs, bayonets and clubbed rifles, in which the British steadily drove back the Prussians through Savy Wood.

The reverse admitted by the Russians in Volhynia is purely local in character and does not seem to be the prelude to a big German offensive, as the country is very marshy and wooded and suffering from the thaw.

Germans Caught in Own Trap

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: We captured the villages of Ronssoy and Basse-Boulogne, after some sharp fighting. The retreating enemy got entangled in their own wire and suffered heavily.

We continue to make progress, despite the enemy's resistance, northeast and east of Metz-en-Couture and have reached the western and southwestern edges of Gouzeaucourt Wood and Havrincourt Wood, where we have taken 60 prisoners, two trench-mortars and five machine-guns.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: The British attacked in strength, northward of the Peronne-Cambrai road. We inflicted heavy losses before retiring.

The French occupied our evacuated positions south-westward of St. Quentin.

Our batteries exploded a munitions depot, near Vendresse. The explosion was heard and felt forty kilometers behind our front. We inflicted a defeat, northward of Rheims, taking over 800 prisoners.

We captured some French trenches, westward of Monastir.

Beaten Along Whole Front

Paris, April 5.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: Notwithstanding furious snow-squalls and the soaked ground, we drove back the enemy on the whole front from the Somme to the Oise and threw them back beyond the very important dominating position marked by the villages of Gruigies, Urvillers and Moy, which were brilliantly carried. North of the farm of La Folie, the Germans, hustled by our irresistible attack, precipitately quitted three lines of trenches protected by wire entanglements, abandoning their wounded and considerable material.

South of the Ailette, there was no change in the situation. In the region of Margival to Laffaux, the artillery duel was violent.

In Woevre, our long-range guns caught detachments of the enemy in the station at Vigneulles.

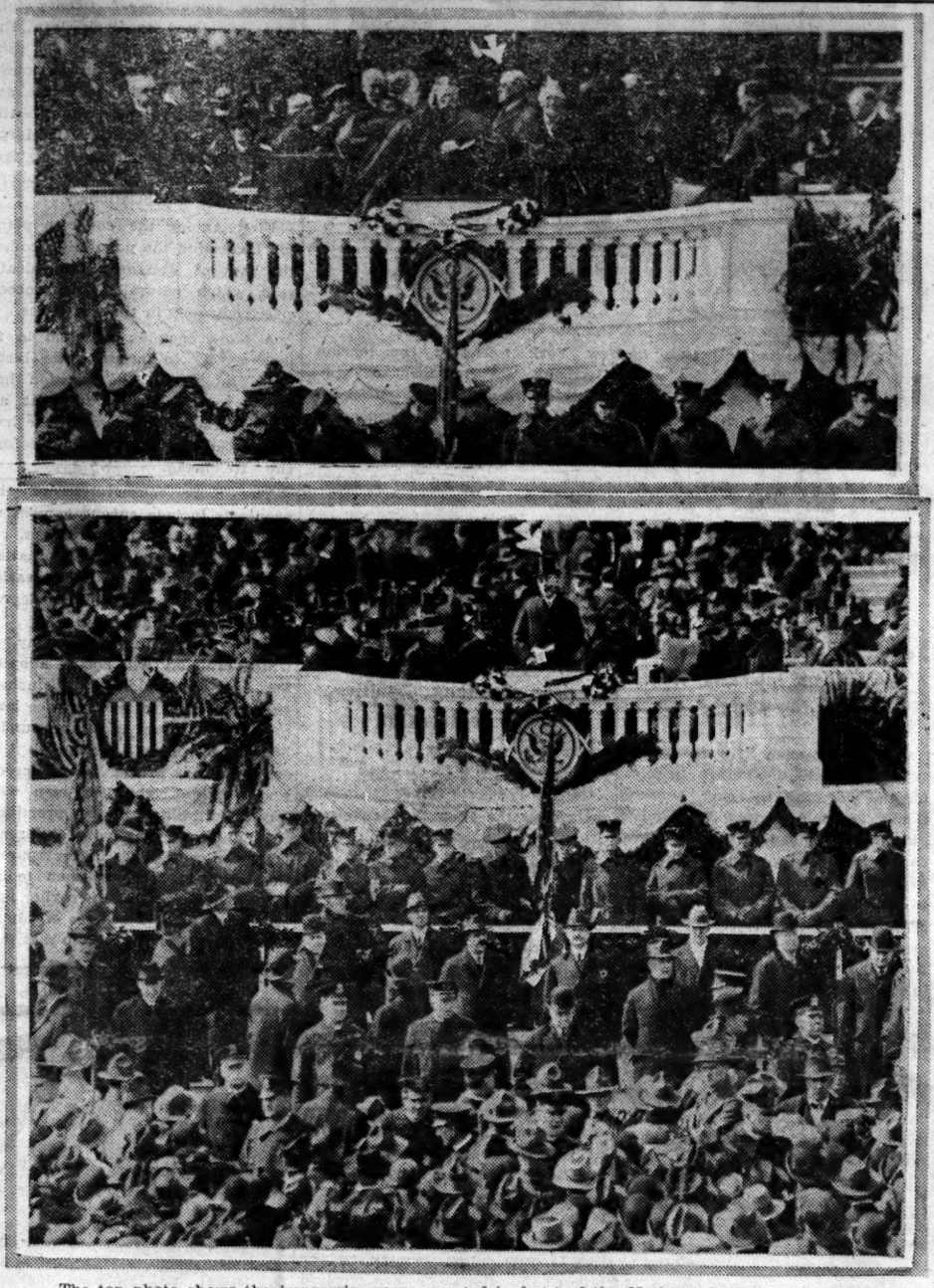
Up Against Strong Defences

The communique this afternoon reported: The enemy attempted no reaction from the Somme to the Oise on the new front we conquered yesterday. Our reconnaissances pushed forward during the night, north of Gauchy and north of Moy, as far as the enemy's lines, which they found strongly held.

There has been an intermittent cannonade east and west of the Somme. Yesterday evening, our gunfire stopped dead a German counter-attack which was preparing to debouch on the Laffaux-Margival front, where the artillery duel continues.

The Germans unsuccessfully attacked between Sapigneul and Godat Farm, north of Rheims. Some detachments of the enemy gained a footing in an advanced portion of trench, but they were immediately driven out.

Wilson Takes Oath Of Office For Four Years More



The top photo shows the impressive scene enacted in front of the National Capitol, on March 5, when President Wilson took the oath of office for four more years. In the picture Chief Justice White is administering the oath to the President. The lower picture shows President Wilson delivering his inaugural address after taking his oath of office for his second term.

Another Relief Ship Is Sunk By Germans

Crew Shelled When Abandoning Vessel, Eight of Them Being Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ymuiden, April 5.—A German submarine, yesterday, twelve miles off Scheveningen, torpedoed without warning the Belgian relief ship Trevier (3,006 tons), which was on a voyage from New York to Rotterdam, with a cargo of grain. Twenty-four of the crew have been brought into Ymuiden, eight of them wounded, owing to the submarine shelling the boats.

WILL TERMINATE INDIAN INDENTURED EMIGRATION

Stopped To Encourage Recruiting, It Probably Will Not Be Resumed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that an inter-departmental conference, on which the Government of India would be represented, would be held in London, in May, to discuss the question of the abolition of indentured emigration from India. Meanwhile, it had become necessary to stop indentured emigration, in order not to interfere with military recruiting in India and the Viceroy had informed him that he and the Government of India wished that the indentured system for the recruitment of labor for the Colonies should not be resumed.

Kaiser Fatally Ill Is American Rumor

Report Circulated By U. S. Financiers Who Have German Connections

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—The Washington correspondent of the Morning Post states that American financiers with German connections are responsible for a report that the Kaiser is fatally ill with Bright's disease.

BRITAIN HASN'T HEARD OF NEW PEACE TERMS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to a question asked by Sir William Byles, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that he was not aware that the Central Powers had suggested any terms of peace.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M, Apr. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Apr. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Apr. 14
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 18

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 19
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia.... Apr. 28

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 22

The American mail is due here on or about today, per P.M. s.s. Colombia.

U-BOATS DRIVE SWEDISH SAILORS TO STARVATION

Men Discharged Wholesale; Hungry Seamen Sent To Work In the Forests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 5.—As a result of German submarine warfare, seamen have been discharged wholesale at Swedish ports. Many are starving and numbers have been sent to work in the forests.

WOULD BAR HONGKONG TO GERMANS 10 YEARS

Motion in Council Even Goes Length of Insisting On License Any Time

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, April 5.—In the Legislative Council, today, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak gave notice that he would bring forward the following motion at the next meeting: "That it is to the best interest of Hongkong that Germans shall be excluded from the Colony for a period of at least ten years following the declaration of peace and subsequently shall only be admitted into the Colony under strict license."

ELECTORAL REFORM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—It is understood that porportional representation will be included in the Electoral Reform Bill when Sir George Cave introduces it, as the Cabinet has decided to leave the scheme created by the Speaker's Conference practically intact.

Shipping Controller Requisitions Thousand British Merchantmen

Working On Scheme To Secure Largest Available Imports For Civilians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir Chiozza Money said that the Shipping Controller was endeavoring to map out the world-trade of Great Britain and provide that the best use was made of the tonnage available. Traders could help by keeping the Department in touch with the needs of their particular interests.

The Shipping Controller was endeavoring also to survey the whole field of imports in relation to the tonnage estimated to be available during the remainder of the year and, as it were, form a balance-sheet. The idea was to arrange a priority of imports. Every effort would be made to make the inevitable dislocation as light as possible.

Up to the present, the Shipping Controller had requisitioned a thousand vessels, including 800 cargo-steamers trading in well-established lines of communication. The Department was "combing-out" vessels from distant parts of the world and employing them on shorter voyages nearer home, so that the largest available amounts of imports for the civilian population would be secured.

The Dominions had loyally accepted the position, despite the loss to them.

TO RATION SWITZERLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, April 5.—Bread tickets will be issued in Switzerland on May 1.

SIX HOSPITAL SHIPS MINED OR TORPEDOED

German Attacks On Red Cross Boats Have Cost 247 Lives; 73 People Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. T. J. Macnamara stated that, up to the present, the enemy have mined or torpedoed six hospital-ships, with the result that 247 persons have been killed and 73 injured.

DOROTHY DIX ON TRIP TO JAPAN AND CHINA

The Pacific Mail liner Colombia, which is due in Shanghai Sunday, brought Mrs. G. O. Gilmor of New York to Yokohama. Mrs. Gilmor is none other than Dorothy Dix, known to American newspaper readers for years, as a brilliant essayist and humorist. She has written advice and romance on almost every conceivable subject. For years she was with the Hearst newspapers, but is now associated with the Wheeler Syndicate of New York, for whom she will write while in the Orient. Her plans for China are not known here as yet. She may spend several weeks in Japan before coming over.

The Weather

Gloomy and changeable weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 76.6 and the minimum 40.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 67.6 and 42.4.

GERMANY PLANNED ATTACK ALL ALONG AMERICAN BORDER

Foreign Relations Committeeman Tells More Of Mexican Plot

SUBMARINE BASES

Proposed Sending Arms, Ammunition And Reservists To Aid

ROUSING NEGROES

Kaiser's Agents Strive To Foment Rebellion; Arrest Mexican Spies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6, 12.5 a.m. (Washington, April 5.)—The debate on the resolution that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany has opened in the House of Representatives. In the course of it, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee declared that in an unpublished paragraph in the Note sent to Mexico by Dr. Zimmermann, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, the latter offered to establish submarine bases in Mexican ports, to supply Mexico with arms and ammunition, to send German reservists in the United States to Mexico and to arrange an attack all along the border.

Stirring Senate Speeches

Washington, April 5.—The resolution proposed by the Administration, slightly amended, was passed by the Senate at 11 o'clock yesterday evening, amid an awed solemnity. There was no demonstration.

The debate on the resolution which lasted for thirteen hours continuously, reached its climax when Senator John S. Williams (Dem.) made a spirited speech, affirming that America should stay in the war until the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs have been dethroned and the Turks driven out of Europe.

Senator Paul O. Husting (Dem.), of Wisconsin, deserting his colleague, Senator Robert La Follette, stated that, if the question: "Shall the United States support President Wilson?" was submitted to the people, they would reply overwhelmingly in the affirmative.

Try to Arouse Negroes

New York, April 4.—Two Mexicans have been arrested in Brooklyn as spies. German agents are working in the Southern States, stirring up the negroes on the plantations.

Food Question Serious

Rome, April 5.—The American representative at the Institute of Agriculture states that the food situation throughout the world is worse than was expected in October. America must help to relieve her allies and he urged that President Wilson should mobilise agriculture.

Vorwaerts' New Warning

London, April 5.—Referring to the entry of America into the war, the German newspaper Vorwaerts says that, in order to enable Germany to fulfill the heavy task of emerging from the war unbroken, German statesmen must plainly prove that Germany is neither autocratically governed nor warring for conquest.

Apart from benefiting by the 600,000 tons of German shipping in American ports, the Allies profit by the huge development in American shipbuilding, seven times the tonnage being now building, as compared with the total output of the United States in 1914. Great orders have recently been placed in the United States on behalf of Great Britain.

20 OF ALNWICK CASTLE SURVIVORS SPEND TEN DAYS IN AN OPEN BOAT

See 10 Companions Die, Some Going Mad From Terrible Experiences

4 MONTHS BABY SURVIVES

Live On Water and Two Biscuits Daily; Have To Collect Rain To Drink

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, April 5.—Twenty survivors from the Union Castle s.s. Alnwick Castle have arrived at Carino. They had lived through most terrible sufferings from cold, hunger and thirst, in an open boat, during a voyage which lasted for ten days.

There were thirty persons in the boat when it got away from the torpedoed Alnwick Castle, including a Frenchwoman with a baby four months old and an English nurse. Their rations consisted of water and two biscuits apiece daily. Latterly the water ran short and rain-water was collected.

An Italian cook died on the 21st, an Englishman went mad and died on the 22nd, a passenger, stoker and seaman succumbed on the 23rd, a steward died on the 24th, a cabin-boy on the 25th and the same day a seaman jumped overboard and it was impossible to rescue him, owing to the rough sea. An officer and steward died while landing at Carino.

The survivors declare that, if they had been another day at sea, they would all be dead. The mother, baby and nurse survived, thanks to the kindness of the other survivors, who were all British.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN STARTED

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Kaifengfu, April 4.—Recently there has been organised in Kaifengfu a Public Health Association which has a paid membership of nearly three hundred, including all the foreigners and many of the Chinese gentry. They propose to clean up the city and prevent disease, and a good start has already been made. Two important meetings have been held at the Kansu Guild Hall where stereopticon lectures were given on Tuberculosis and Public Sanitation. The first night was for the gentry. At the second lecture there was present a representative body of twelve hundred students. This is the beginning of a regular campaign which is to take in all the schools and then go out into the by-ways and hedges.

News Brevities

Attention is called to an advertisement of the South Manchuria Railway on page 11, which contains much useful information to travelers, and the public in general, regarding holiday resorts for the coming Summer.

• • •

In our report, yesterday, of the send-off given Captain S. A. Ransom by the American Company, we had Mr. R. K. Hykes down, or rather up, as First Lieutenant. This was incorrect. Mr. H. B. Sanford is First Lieutenant and Mr. Hykes is Second Lieutenant.

LYAUTEY TO MOROCCO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 5.—General Lyautey, late Minister of War, has been appointed Resident-General in Morocco.

COMMONS ADJOURN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—The House of Commons has adjourned until the 17th.

Militia Guard Great New York Bridges

GUARDING MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

One of the many scenes in New York reflecting the tension between the United States and Germany. A member of the Second Battalion, New York State Naval Militia, is shown on guard on the Manhattan Bridge, one of the newest of the great suspension bridges from Manhattan to Brooklyn across the East River. Similar sentries were posted on all bridges from New York to Long Island. All vehicles entering upon the structures are examined for possible explosives and no-one is allowed to loiter.

After-War Business Discussed In Tokio

Terauchi Advises Precedence To National Interests, With Smaller Profits

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, April 6.—Before a joint meeting of the Clearing Houses, Count Terauchi advised the monied interests to renounce their excessive conservatism, to give precedence to national interests and to be prepared to be satisfied with a smaller profit. While it was necessary to be cautious in making investments, it was important to be enterprising, in order to realise economic developments.

Mr. Shoda, pointing out the necessity of making useful and profitable investments, remarked, that the hoard of gold was continuing to increase and said that first importance must be attached to the principle of developing and increasing home productions. He also believed that China was offering a good field for investment, provided that it was worked on the principle of mutual benefit.

So with Russia; by subscribing to the Russian loan being issued in Japan for payment of supplies from Japan, their stock of gold would also be employed in facilitating foreign exchange. This had already been carried out to some extent, thus rendering financial assistance to the cause of the Entente.

Mr. Mishima, commenting on the favorable situation which continues to prevail in foreign trade, pointed out the necessity of resorting to measures for maintaining the positions now gained after the war, by improving and developing home productions and also the credit of the nation.

WAN FU-WEI IN JAPAN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 6.—Mr. Wan Fu-wei, Vice-Minister of Communications and head of the delegation of railway officials visiting Japan, has arrived. He was met at the station by about 200 prominent officials and business men.

MIAO TRIBES REVOLT AGAINST OPIUM LAWS

Burn 120 Villages, Defeat Garrison of Silung; Punitive Force Sets Out

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hanoi, April 5.—A revolt has broken out among the Miao tribes in the region of Silung, in Kwangsi, over the measures to prevent the cultivation of opium. They have burned 120 villages and are marching on Silung, the garrison of which has been defeated. Troops are being sent against them.

T. H. INCE'S "CIVILISATION"

The fame, prestige and popularity of Thomas H. Ince knows no geographical limitation, and since the production of his million-dollar-spectacle "Civilisation," he has become a potent factor in the world of literature. From every country on the face of the globe, he has received letters of commendation for his latest sensational success, "Civilisation," still current at the Criterion Theater, New York City, where it was produced early last spring. These letters from abroad have been written by people who read of dramatic achievements in New York. Strange as it may seem, capitalists in far-away China have signified their willingness to invest fortunes in the territorial rights to "Civilisation," for these distant countries. They have learned of the great message to humanity contained in Mr. Ince's masterpiece. The cast of "Civilisation" contains the following well-known names: Herschel Mayall, Miss Lola May, Howard Hickman, Miss Enid Markey, George Fisher, J. Frank Burke, Chas. K. French, J. Barney Sherry, Jerome Storm, Miss Ethel Ullman. C. Gardner Sullivan is the author, and Victor L. Schertzinger composer of the special score.

Advt.

STUDIES QUESTION OF REPOPULATION

Problem of Repairing War Losses Is a Serious One For Germany

TO MAKE MARRIAGE EASIER

Sentiment Growing in Favor Of More Latitude in Official Control of Vice

Berlin, Feb. 3.—How to solve the problem of repopulating Germany after the war probably will be one of the big issues to be discussed by the Reichstag.

During the regular session in 1916 a committee of twenty-eight was appointed to look into the matter during the recess and a subcommittee has been industriously going over the field, with the assistance and co-operation of the Ministry of the Interior, the large and powerful, though unofficial, "Association for Repopulation Policy" and similar organisations.

First among the concrete plans for increasing the population comes the task of decreasing the death rate, which naturally can proceed effectively only in time of peace.

A more complex problem is to find a way to increase the birth rate. Interest in the question has grown to such an extent that all sorts of radical proposals have had to be studied and will come before the Reichstag.

The more conservative of the proposals include encouragement of earlier marriages, higher wages, regulation of vice and the limitation of disease, making marriage easier and protecting in greater degree mothers and children.

The radical proposals, many of which probably will not be adopted but some of which may, include bachelor taxes, revision of vice laws to put vice more and more under official control and thereby rob it of some dangers arising from secrecy, plural voting rights for men with large families and money premiums for mothers bearing many children.

Higher wages and shorter apprenticeships, enabling workmen to become independent at an earlier age, as well as shorter courses of education for professional men so that they may be able to marry before they are in the late twenties or early thirties, are means of increasing the birth rate that have been long discussed and are becoming increasingly popular as the importance of th problem becomes appreciated.

Since the war began there has been a strong current of public opinion in favor of vice and disease laws that a few years ago would have been denounced as too radical, and that even today find decided opposition in some quarters.

Already bills are pending which release physicians from professional secrecy if, in the public interest, they make known to the authorities the names of patients suffering from dangerous diseases, and which provide for better training along certain lines for all physicians. Still another providing for a health department for the treatment of sexual diseases. There are numerous bills pending for sick insurance bureaus, enrolment of the interest of life insurance companies and maintenance of exact statistics.

MORE MEN FOR ARMY ESSENTIAL, SAYS DERBY

Can Get Them Without Destroying Vital Industries; Re-examination Bill Passed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The House of Lords, today, without amendment, passed the bill for reviewing men who have been exempted from military service.

Lord Derby said that he was certain large and more drastic measures would have to be taken to supply men for the army. The men required could be got without destroying any vital industry.

ARBOR DAY IN PEKING

Peking, April 5.—At 9.45 this morning, President Li Yuan-hung attended the Arbor Day ceremony in person at the Temple of Heaven. After taking a short rest in the reception room, he opened the program. Facing south, while music was being played, he placed three spadesful of earth on the roots of a newly planted tree. Then each member of the Cabinet planted a young shrub according to their official order, being followed by other government officers, boy and girl students and many spectators. The number of new trees planted was more than 300. No Cabinet meeting was held on account of the ceremony. Members of the Senate and House will perform a similar ceremony on April 8.

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Tls. 18,000: Seven rooms, brick residence. Hot and cold water. Near the French Park.

Tls. 17,000: Seven-rooms, newly constructed house, on two and a half mow of land. In the International Settlement Garage.

Tls. 16,500: Five-roomed, detached house, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, just being completed.

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On Yu Yuen Road: Two lots each containing about four mow. North side of road.

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On Rue Corneille: From one to six mow. This is one of the finest residential streets in the City.

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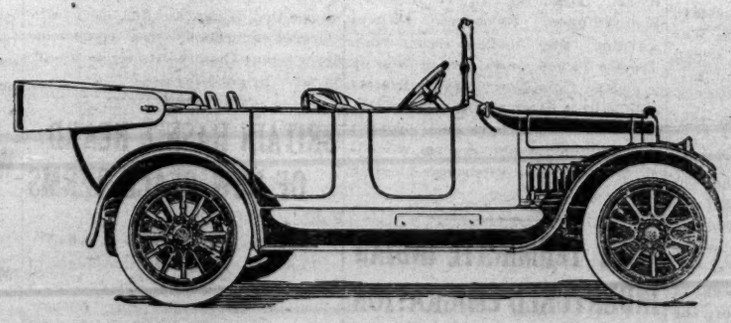

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LACONIA'S WOMEN VICTIMS WASHED OFF FROM THEIR BOAT

Mrs. Hoy Died First in Her Daughter's Arms—Latter Succumbed Few Minutes Later—Both Were Very Brave

MR. IVATT'S FIANCEE TRIED VAINLY TO KEEP HIM WARM

Wound Her Hair Around His Neck in Effort—For First Da Since New U-Boat War No Sinkings Are Reported

London, Feb. 28.—For the first time today since Germany's new submarine campaign began, and incidentally on the last day of the first month of that campaign, twenty-four hours have elapsed without bringing the news of the loss of a single vessel in the German war zone. Neither Lloyd's nor the French Ministry of Marine have so far today reported a name.

Further details are coming in regarding the death of Mrs, Mary Hoy and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hoy, in one of the Laconia's life-boats.

"Mrs. Hoy died in the arms of her daughter," said the Rev. F. Dunstan Sargent, a Roman Catholic priest who has been stationed at Grenada, in the British West Indies, and was on his way home on the Laconia. "Her body slipped off into the sea out of her daughter's weakened arms. Miss Hoy succumbed a few minutes afterward, and her body fell over the side of the boat as we were tossed by the huge waves.

The Daughter's Devotion

"For two hours, in icy water up to her knees, the daughter supported her mother and spoke bravely and encouragingly to her to the last. Both were violently ill from the pitching of the boat, which helped the cold and exposure to wear down their strength. They were brave women.

"Mr. Ivatt, who was not physically strong, succumbed in the arms of his fiancee, who was close beside him, trying in vain to keep him warm by throwing her wealth of hair about his neck. Even after he died she refused to give him up, and although the additional weight made the situation more dangerous for us all we yielded to her pitiful pleading and allowed her to keep the body. It was taken aboard the rescuing patrol, from which it was buried. The burial aboard the patrol, at which I officiated, was a solemn and memorable ceremony."

Tom Coffey, or Coffee, of Baltimore, a negro, is reported in Queenstown despatches today as having been among the eight persons in the boat which landed at Bantry who succumbed to the cold before she reached shore. He was a member of the Laconia's crew. There were fifteen American negroes among the crew.

Hurt in the Transfer

All he injured among the survivors of the Laconia were hurt in transshipping from the lifeboats to the rescuing trawlers in the darkness and the heavy sea that was running. Most of them were slightly hurt, the only serious case being that of the chief engineer, who will recover. Of the seventeen women and five children on the Laconia, Mrs. Hoy and Miss Hoy were the only ones who perished.

A despatch from The Hague today quotes an editorial in the Cologne Gazette as saying:

"We can understand British sailors regarding it as proof of courage and devotion to duty to brave the dangers of the submarine war on a freight ship, but we cannot understand a shipping company permitting a passenger ship to cross the danger zone, foolishly exposing women and children to almost certain death, nor the extreme rashness of those who thus risked their lives."

Frank S. Hodson of Philadelphia, who came here in January with his wife, has cabled Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, asking him to use his influence to have an armed vessel sent to England to take home Americans unwilling to travel on other vessels.

"I'd be willing to risk my life on an armed American vessel," said Hodson, "and many other Americans stranded here are taking the same view." Some American business men are returnnig home via Spain.

Give Up Dutch Ship

All home has been abandoned, it was announced at the Dutch Embassy here today, that the steamers Eemland, Zandjik and Bandoeng survived the submarine attack of Feb. 22. These three were reported to have remained afloat, with the Menado, which was towed into Falmouth, but they have not been seen since. Despatches from The Hague say the German Government has offered to replace these ships with German freighters of equal tonnage, provided the Dutch Government pay cash for them after peace is declared.

It was learned today that Gen. Ilia Goikovitch of the Servian army, and Cols. Dragoutin, Doulitch and Milna Ristitch, were among those lost when the Italian transport Minas was sunk in the Mediterranean on Feb. 15.

France has followed Great Britain's example in adopting new and stringent shipping regulations. All steamships of more than 1,000 tons under French charter are forbidden, in the future, to sail from a foreign port to other than a French port, or to sail in ballast from a French port, without special authorisation from the Under Secretary of Transportation.

Eva an American

William Eva, who was lost on the Laconia, was an American citizen, according to an announcement made last night at the Cunard Line offices here. Mr. Eva was a second cabin passenger, listed as from Montreal, and it was supposed he was a British subject.

He sailed with an emergency passport issued by the British Consul here, which he obtained to go to Falmouth on the Holland-American liner Ryndam. When the Ryndam arrived back here Eva engaged passage on the Laconia.

It was discovered that he had applied for the emergency passport because an American passport, on which he travelled to England a year ago, had been cancelled by the State Department in Washington because he was unable to furnish a birth certificate.

Officials of the Cunard Line said they had learned Mr. Eva was born in England, but brought to this country by his parents when he was four years old, and that his father became a naturalised American before the boy was of age.

Mr. Eva served in the Civil War as a marine on the Southern side, it was said. His home was in Big Pine, Cal., where he was interested in mining properties. He was seventy-four years old.

U. S. Torpedo Flotilla Main Weapon Against U-Boats

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA & ADMIRAL GLEAVES

The torpedo boat flotilla of the United States Atlantic fleet will be the main weapon against German U-boats now that hostilities between the two countries practically exist. The torpedo boat flotilla, which is in command of Rear Admiral Albert S. Gleaves, when last reported, was with the Atlantic fleet off Guantanamo, Cuba. The flotilla will be assigned to guarding the coast from submarines and doubtless to the convoying of merchant vessels between the United States and Europe.

Month's Record of Ruthless U-Boat Warfare Reviewed

Debit and Credit on Allied and German Sides---May Be Decisive for Campaign

(*From the New York Times*)

(*Note: Since the following article was penned another month has gone by and its results are known. There has been a great slackening of the German submarine campaign, whereas a fiercer and more ruthless prosecution of it was generally expected. However this article brings many new points into the discussion that are well worth consideration;*)

The first month of unrestricted submarine warfare has developed one salient fact—the German campaign has been highly successful, inasmuch as it has disorganised and almost completely stopped neutral trade in European waters. American mail and passenger liners are held safely in our ports; only a few merchantmen are venturing forth to the barred zone. Traffic between the United States, Holland, and Scandinavian ports has stopped except for vessels which are taking the long northern route around the German danger zone.

This situation may not last long. It depends upon the British Navy's success in subduing the submarine. Nevertheless, the cessation of neutral trade, even for a short period of time, is harmful to the Entente Allies and correspondingly helpful to Germany. It reduces the world's available tonnage. A considerable part of the neutral tonnage, particularly that owned by Norway, has been engaged in carrying for the Allies. It is no longer employed in any direction, and the Allies are therefore dependent upon their own merchant fleets, now the object of persistent attacks by the German U-boat flotilla.

Germany's threat to sink all vessels found within her barred zones has had the effect desired by Berlin, but in another sense the U-boat warfare has apparently not been as successful as its sponsors might have wished. An unofficial announcement at the beginning of the campaign said that the Germans hoped to account for 1,000,000 tons of shipping a month—a tonnage that should destroy England's merchant fleet within a few months, and so force her to sue for peace. The allied reports for February show that 466,073 tons of shipping were lost during the month. Fifty-four neutral vessels and 135 allied vessels were sent down. These figures may prove not to be complete, and it is probable that the German record will show a much larger tonnage destroyed.

Berlin Claimed Over 700,000 Tons

Whatever the correct figures, the loss is serious enough, and the question now is whether the rate of destruction will increase or decrease. The present month should give the real measure of the campaign and indicate whether England is actually losing command of the sea. In a sense Britainnia no longer rules the waves. She certainly does not rule under the waves. While her naval strength is unimpaired—is, in fact, immeasurably stronger than when the war began—England is able to protect only a part of her merchant marine. The German submarine threatens to take command of the sea, not by destroying England's fleet, but by destroying England's merchant craft and cutting her communications, the vital artery by which her people are fed.

The duel for sea control becomes more intense day by day and accounts for several significant naval moves made in the course of the last two weeks. For instance, England has modified her North Sea danger zone, but has tightened her blockade of Germany by requiring neutral vessels which may be suspected of carrying enemy goods to call at British ports for examination, or, if necessary, adjudication before a prize court. The British Parliament has been called upon to authorise new enlistments to increase the personnel of the Royal Navy to 450,000 men, and this alone would have been an acknowledgment of the gravity of the submarine menace had not Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, frankly admitted to Parliament that the allied ship losses were serious and that there was no magic remedy for the U-boat evil.

German spokesmen, on the other hand, notably Vice-Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Navy, and Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Imperial Vice-Chancellor, have declared that they are well satisfied with the progress thus far made in their starvation campaign against England, and confident that it will bring them victory.

Out of the submarine maze one may pick a few points of bearing. It is obvious that, aside from other defensive measures, the British Navy is trying either to seal the passages by which the German U-boats find their way into the North Sea, or restrict them to shallow water, in which submarine navigation is difficult. It is also apparent that, in adding to the number of men available for naval purposes, the Admiralty intends to increase the number of small craft and use them in strengthening patrol lines now weakly held.

The wider radius of the new type of German U-boat has compelled radical change in British tactics and strategy. When the submarines used in the first campaign succeeded in getting around the coasts of Scotland they were obliged to return almost immediately to replenish their supplies. They also had to work inshore, where nets and traps and other destructive devices could be effectively used. Not so with the big, new boats. A voyage around Scotland does not diminish the submarine's capacity, to keep the sea for three weeks or more, and, moreover, the boat can work far out on the ocean trade routes, where the danger from nets is reduced to a minimum, and a close patrol is not wholly practicable.

Therefore, the British problem is to confine the U-boat to the North Sea, or at least to prevent large numbers of them from getting into the Atlantic. Hence the new danger zone proclaimed in the British decree of Jan. 25. This zone, as originally charted, spread in the shape of a fan from Flamborough Head, England, toward the coasts of Holland and Denmark. The narrow portion of the fan has now been eliminated, possibly because it served no useful purpose, and the danger area is therefore about half the size of the original. The nature of the zone is not exactly apparent. Probably it is a huge mine field, with a close patrol of surface vessels on the outskirts. It completely dominates the German coast on the North Sea, allowing but two passages for vessels, one about a mile wide off the coast of Jutland, beyond the territorial waters of Denmark, the other four miles wide off the coast of Holland and outside its jurisdiction.

It is well known in England that the German U-boats make their way into the Atlantic by going through the northern end of the North Sea. Few, if any, find it possible to use the shorter route through the English Channel, for the narrow Strait of Dover, with its many defenses, has proved to be a puzzle even to the most resourceful German officers. Emerging from Cuxhaven, Withelmshaven, and other ports, the U-boats skirt the coasts of Denmark and Norway, using territorial waters if they can, and finally find the open sea between Norway and the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland. From here they travel west and south to their hunting grounds in the Atlantic.

In its effort to block the means of exit from German ports, or to make the channels so narrow as to hamper the submarine commanders, the British Navy is trying to do in the North Sea what the German Navy successfully accomplished in the Baltic. It will be remembered that in the summer of 1915 British submarines got into the Baltic through the tortuous channel between Denmark and Sweden. Their depredations continued for several months, then were brought to a close by winter. Their operations were not renewed the following spring because in the meantime the Germans had succeeded in sealing up the channel available to the British boats.

This was a much simpler task than that facing the British in the North Sea. It is difficult to mine successfully against the submarine, except where the channels are narrow and the water shallow, and it is doubtful whether the British danger zone will prove to be more than a half measure of defense. If this is so, the alternative is a more rigid patrol of the sea, particularly that stretch of water, 300 miles wide, between the Orkneys and Norway. This wide outlet, unlike the Strait of Dover and the channel leading directly into the Baltic, cannot be mined successfully on account of the depth of water, and demands a great fleet of patrol boats. It is the weak link in the chain of Britain's defense against the submarine, and is difficult to patrol on account of rough water. But it must be adequately patrolled, without weakening the squadrons of guardships at other points, and Sir Edward Carson's call for more sailors therefore suggests greater effort in the northern passage.

It is possible that England's danger zone near the German coast is not wholly laid out to hamper the movements of submarines. It serves also to make more difficult a sally of the German High Seas Fleet. Winston Churchill, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, said the other day that the German submarine had thrown the British fleet on the defensive. That is largely so, and it may reasonably be supposed that the British Admiralty does not want to bring about an engagement between the two fleets while the energies and brains of British officers are engaged in the submarine problem. The simplest way to hold the German fleet to its ports is to mine their exits, and this has apparently been done. The danger zone, it may be said, covers the waters where the battle of Jutland was fought.

There is one port, however, that remains a thorn in the side of the British. It is Zeebrugge, Belgium, a large submarine base far from the British danger zone, and the port from which the German destroyer flotillas emerge to make their raids against the east coast of England. Last week's destroyer raid, like previous ones, served the purpose of harassing the enemy. It was disconcerting, but apparently was intended to achieve no military object of importance. At the same time it was another demonstration of that aggressiveness for which the German Navy has become famous.

Several naval authorities in England believe that the submarine menace is the direct outcome of the sea doctrine which holds that "contain ment is equivalent to victory." Mr. Churchill, who now hopes that some way may be found to bring about a naval offensive against Germany, is credited with having been a strong advocate, if not the originator, of that doctrine, or heresy, as some naval writers call it. Those who believe in a more vigorous policy hold that the British Navy should have tried in the beginning of the war to seek and destroy its enemy. They believe that would have been the best way to have protected England's commerce and contend that a decisive action might have been forced before the German fleet laid its great protective mine fields in Heligoland Fight, where Admiral Beatty fought his first successful battle. Now it is too late. It is for the German fleet to decide the time of action. Meanwhile its submarine flotilla can go ahead with the work of destruction which the German government hopes will bring England to her knees and end the war.

Of the official statements made in Germany recently relative to the success of the U-boats, that of Dr. Helfferich is the more interesting because he gives tonnage figures. The Imperial Vice Chancellor said that "already the navigation which links the British Isles with the rest of the world has been depressed to the danger point. The tonnage arriving in British ports in December last was only 2,000,000, while the monthly average of the last peace year was 4,200,000 tons."

This is a formidable decrease, but the figures are misleading. Dr. Helfferich omitted to say that one-half of the British mercantile marine had been requisitioned for the army and navy, and that the movements of these vessels do not appear in the daily lists of arrivals and departures. He also failed to say that almost since the beginning of the war, England had been using but half of her merchant tonnage to carry food for her people and to care for her export trade.

Accordingly, there is certain to be a wide discrepancy in the amount of reported tonnage arriving in British ports when two months—one of peace, the other of war—are compared. If we could add the tonnage of commandeered ships to those engaged by private interests and make a comparison we should get nearer the truth of the statement that the submarine has shaken the foundations of the British Empire. If the British Empire is not tottering, it is at least facing a grave crisis, as Premier Lloyd George pointed out to Parliament ten days ago.

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REDMOND DEMANDS HOME RULE AT ONCE

Rejects Partial Self-Government When Lloyd George Refuses to Coerce Ulster

PREMIER PLEADS FOR UNITY

Proposes Conference of Irish Or Inquiry Board; Is Willing To Let Dominions Mediate

London, March 7.—The presentation by the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons this evening of a resolution calling for the immediate application of the home rule statute to Ireland, precipitated one of the most bitter sessions in months and threw the home rule question back into its old position of uncertainty.

The resolution forced the Government into a declaration of policy toward self government, namely, that any part of Ireland that wished home rule could have it, but that no coercion would be employed to compel Ulster to accept.

Premier Lloyd George urged the factions to get together and proposed a conference of Irishmen to this end or an inquiry by a commission to advise the Government and Parliament how best an agreement could be reached. He said he would consider a suggestion by former Premier Asquith that some out side impartial authority, such as statesmen of the dominions now in London to attend the Imperial War Conference, be invited to endeavor to adjust the differences between the Irish parties.

The Nationalists angrily rejected Lloyd George's proposals and withdrew from the House in a body for a conference. For more than an hour they had subjected the Premier to outbursts of angry censure, which at times forced him to take his seat because he could not make himself heard. He was called a "turncoat" on the home rule question, and one Nationalist exclaimed "Hangman Carson. He is only fit to be a hangman, not First Lord of the Admiralty."

O'Connor Starts the Fight

The Nationalist resolution was introduced by T. P. O'Connor, who asserted that the manner in which the Government had handled the Irish rebellion had transformed a friendly people into one filled with bitter hatred against England. He pleaded that home rule should be put into operation immediately for the sake of Ireland and in the interes.s of England, the empire, and the Allies.

The only criticism of John Redmond, Mr. O'Connor continued, was that he, as well as other leaders of the Nationalists, had paid the price of liberty without getting it. The Nationalists recognised the difficulty of putting the Home Rule act into operation during the war. The remarkable thing was that the Irish people accepted the delay. They trusted to the honor of England, and no one could imagine that the country which was fighting for the principle of small nationalities would be so inconsistent and unjust as to deny that right to Ireland.

At one point in his address he paid tribute to the President of the United States, saying that President Wilson in his recent speeches and notes had shown that the United States Government recognised the rights of small nations and the principle of nationality. He called attention to the valiant service rendered by the Irish troops at the front and asserted that they had enlisted with the understanding that Home Rule was to be applied to their country. In conclusion, he said there were only two ways of remedy—settlement or coercion. He favored settlement.

Premier Explains Cabinet's View

Premier Lloyd George said it was the Government's view that there must be no attempt at a settlement of the Irish question which would provoke civil war in one part of the kingdom and render the whole kingdom into warring camps during the great world struggle. The Government was prepared to confer self government on parts of Ireland clearly demanding it, but he urged the necessity of postponing the Irish controversy during the war in the interests of national unity, which, he declared, was as essential as national safety. The Government's view was that it would be impossible to force the people of Ulster to submit to be governed against their will. The British people would acclaim with delight any settlement acceptable to the whole Irish people, but during the war controversies that might impair national unity must be discussed by commission.

There were two fundamental facts of the Irish situation which were ignored by the controversalists, but whose recognition was conditional to any possible settlement. Ireland's grievance was not a material one, but had something to do with pride and self-respect. It was indisputable, he said, that although Ireland was more prosperous than ever, she was no more reconciled to British rule than she was in Cromwell's day. The second fact was that the population in Northeast Ireland was as bitterly opposed to Irish rule as the Nationalists were opposed to British rule. It would be as glaring an outrage upon the principle of self-government to place this population under Irish rule as to deny self government to the rest of the Irish people.

ready to confer self government on those parts of Ireland clearly demanding it. That was the position of the late Government. Was there any party in the House or were there any Home Rulers who contemplated using force to compel Ulster to submit? No party would support such a demand.

The Premier concluded by moving the following amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. O'Connor:

"This house would welcome any settlement which would produce a better understanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom, but considers it impossible to impose by force on any section of Ireland a form of government which has not their consent."

Angry Interruption by Dillon

Throughout the latter part of his speech the Premier constantly was interrupted by Nationalists, whose attitude was markedly hostile. John Dillon exclaimed angrily: "You are turning your back on home rule."

The Premier retorted:

"Not only is that not true, but the honorable gentleman knows it. I have not deviated a hairbreadth from the line I have taken in the last five or six years with regard to Ulster. Frank acceptance of the position that Ulster will not be coerced is more likely to achieve the object of a united Ireland —a hundred times more than coercive measures.

"The ideal is national unity for Ireland, and the method of attaining it is to offer facilities and inducement for Ulster to come in, and I believe that Ulster will come in at no distant date.

"My offer of self-government to parts of Ireland is an offer which would take immediate effect. I am not in the least afraid of submitting the proposal of the Government to the judgment of any unbiased friend of Ireland in any quarter of the globe. I put it again, and I want not merely Irishmen to know, but I want men outside the confines of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire to know, what it is that today we offer. It is that that part of Ireland that clearly demands home rule—self-government—shall get it. There are two questions to be asked by all of us. The first is: Are the people of this country prepared to confer self-government on the parts of Ireland which unmistakably demand it? The answer which give in behalf of the Cabinet is that the Government are firmly of that opinion and are firmly of the opinion that that represents the views of the vast majority of the people of this country.

"The next point is this: Are the people of this country prepared to force the population of the north-eastern corner of Ireland to submit to be governed by a population whom they are completely out of sympathy? In my judgment and here I speak in behalf of the Government, they are not."

The Premier contended that the present Government were not departing in the least from the policy the former Premier, Mr. Asquith, laid down on several occasions.

At one point in the Premier's speech Mr. Dillon interrupted again, exclaiming: "What will you say to the Sinn Feiners?"

"I will say to them," replied the Premier, "you can have home rule for the asking, but we won't place under your heel the people who do not want home rule."

William A. Redmond, Nationalist for East Tyrone, in seconding the Premier's resolution, said he would gladly agree to arrangements under which the King should call for the gentleman representing Ulster, who should have his hand upon the helm in starting the new Irish Government.

Sir John Lonsdale said that the events of the last two years were no inducement to Ulster Unionists to come in under home rule.

Asquith Makes Suggestion

Ex-Premier Asquith said that, speaking on the spur of the moment, the Premier's amendment appeared to affirm a proposition which nobody disputed. The situation in Ireland, to say the least, was not improving. Nobody with any responsibility for the government of the empire could contemplate without uneasiness a situation compelling the Executive to have recourse to the deportation of Sinn Feiners.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Asquith, "the only solution is that Parliament should invite some outside impartial authority to whom they might instrust the task of adjustment between all the interests and sentiments concerned. The position of this body might be facilitated by the presence among us of a number of dominion statesmen, to whom the problems of local autonomy have presented themselves in different forms and by whom they have been solved in different way."

Premier Lloyd George, intervening, said: "This is an important suggestion. I wish to know what would be the character of the body." Was it to be merely investigatory or was it to have statutory powers, and were its decision to have statutory effect?

Mr. Asquith resumed, saying: "No, I would make its decisions subject to the approval of Parliament, and instruct it with the power of molding and adjusting a scheme to meet the interests and scentiments of all concerned."

He appealed to the House with all solemnity and earnestness to make a united effort to throw the burden of the Irish situation from the nation shoulders.

Mr. Lloyd George having promised to consider Mr. Asquith's suggestion, John Redmond rose and said that he had listened to the Premier's speech with the deepest pain. The Premier today, he said, was in a position to have the power, if he had the courage, to carry his professions into practice. The naked reality of his speech was that his policy was absolutely one of "wait and see."

The Premier had suggested negotiations, but he, for one, would enter no such negotiations. The effect of the debate would be most injurious to the empire's best interests. The Government, by their actions, were playing into the hands of revolutionaries in Ireland.

By their late efforts to effect a settlement, the Nationalist leaders had taken their political lives in their hands, and they had been betrayed. The Government should have made proposals acceptable to the whole of Ireland. By this he meant putting home rule into operation, with such additional amendments as time and altered circumstances rendered necessary.

Germany, continued the Nationalist leader, would chuckle with delight after the Premier's pronouncement, which would have a bad effect on neutral countries and take the heart out of the Irishmen fighting at the front.

In Ireland the position was serious. There were men there with influence and money who were combined in the enterprise of smashing the constitutional movement, and the Premier was playing into their hands. The Premier would have to govern Ireland with the naked sword if he continued the course which played into the hands of the revolutionaries.

Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal, in order to give the Premier an opportunity to say whether he supported Mr. Asquith's suggestion and to make a statement, moved the adjournment of the House.

The Premier, rising, said he had already submitted certain propositions. He suggested two alternatives. One was a conference of Irishmen; the other was a commission of inquiry, to report to the Government and Parliament. The Government, he said, could not in the middle of the war adopt the suggestion that they should introduce a measure for the settlement of the problem, which they had no sort of guarantee would be acceptable to any party. It would be folly for the war Cabinet to introduce a measure of a high controversial character.

Sir Henry Dalziel then withdrew his motion.

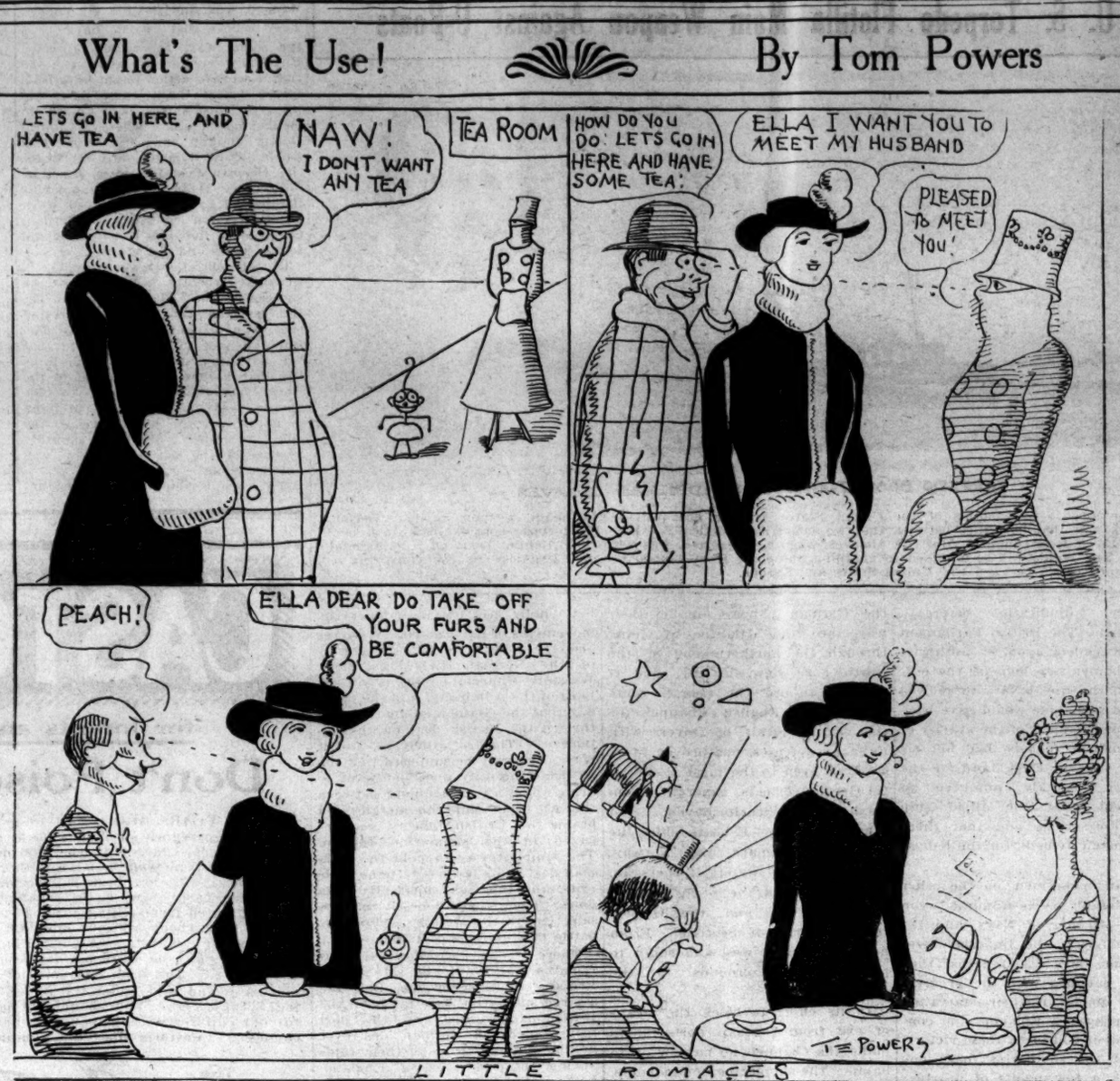
Nationalists Make Dramatic Exit

John Redmond, declaring that he would have nothing further to do with mediation conferences as suggested by Mr. Asquith, asked the Irish members to leave the House and consult with him. There was an exciting scene as the Nationalists left, with cheering among the Irishmen and opprobrious epithets against the Government.

The Nationalists did not return to the House. After their dramatic withdrawal they held a party meeting in one of the committee rooms. The meeting, it is understood, unanimously carried a resolution approving of Mr. Redmond's action. Another meeting has been arranged for tomorrow, and the deepest interest attaches to this, as there are many who still feel, in view of the statements of the Premier and Mr. Asquith concerning a possible settlement, that an early opportunity should be taken to submit proposals in a more concise form for the consideration of the parties concerned.

Timothy Healy, who did not follow Mr. Redmond's lead in quitting the House, sarcastically predicted, in the course of a speech late tonight, that "Mr. Redmond, who made such a dramatic skedaddle from the House, will return with his tail between his legs." He also declared that the Irish people would "be able to take the measure of his pre-arranged play acting."

From the day the Home Rule bill was introduced in 1912, Mr. Healy said he had never known Mr. Redmond t hold out the hand of friendship to the Conservative Party. On the contrary he had tabooed every suggestion the Conservatives had made for an agreement. He charged that Mr. Redmond had deliberately upset the Nationalist Party and thereby created Sinn Feinism.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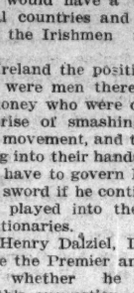

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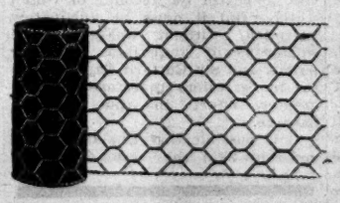

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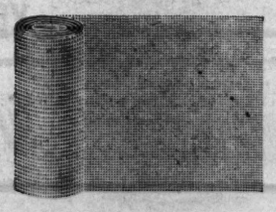

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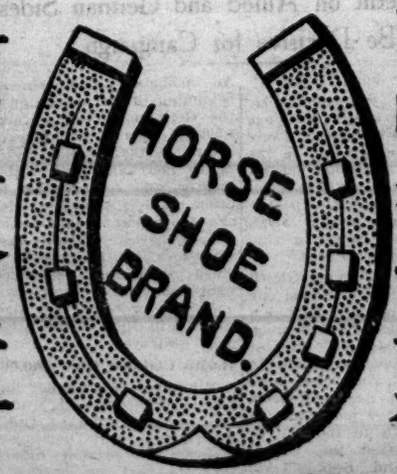

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My Ten Years Of Intrigue For The Kaiser

By Capt. Horst Von Der Goltz
(Alias Bridgeman Taylor, Welland Canal Dynamite Plotter)

Capt. Horst von der Goltz, the German secret agent who was returned by Great Britain to the United States to testify in the Welland Canal plot, tells in this unstalment a characteristic episode of the sentimental side of secret politics.

The end of my second year in the Cadet Corps at Gross Lichterfelde saw me physically mature. I had grown very strong and moderately big. And then my serious work began in Paris.

It was through my tutor, the same who had prepared me for the impersonation of Prince—in Russia, that I visited the lively city on the Seine.

"It seems to me," he remarked one morning, "that you are looking a little seedy. You have been working too steadily. You need a little vacation."

It chanced that I was feeling particularly well. But in the world of intrigue one soon learns to accept the pronouncements of one's superiors. They generally have a reason for saying what they do say. So I held my tongue.

"In view of the service you did your Government in Russia, my tutor went on, "I have no doubt I could procure you leave and sufficient money. Where do you wish to go?"

I told him I did not know.

"I think," he mused, "you have been in Paris already? Some other city would amuse you more? Still—Paris is gay."

By suggestion he filled my head with thoughts of the French capital, so without the issuance of orders he contrived to send me there, to begin my connection with the so-called "independent service"—the strongarm squad, the "rough-necks."

But before that happened I was to have one more experience in what I may call the lighter side of my profession. The episode amused Berlin hugely at the time. It has not been wholly forgotten even yet. It concerned the domestic affairs of a family about which all true Berliners gossip with avidity.

The Mayers—as we will call them for the sake of anonymity—are extremely wealthy, of impeaccable descent and very influential in the Prussian capital.

In fact, old Samuel Mayer—the present head of the house—is one of the outstanding figures of Berlin. Few men, whatever their rank and blood, figure more prominently in its affairs, financial, political, social and even moral. For Samuel Mayer is straitlaced, whether from inclination or from policy is a matter of dispute. Some would have it that the old autocrat—if he could have his way his word would be law for all within its hearing—feels it a duty, both personally and through his family, to present a shining example to all lesser lights.

However that may be, the old gentleman was a Spartan. That fact rendered all the more amusing the event I am chronicling here.

Berlin suddenly discovered that Samuel's eldest son and heir was involved in a passage of romance with a well known stage figure. We will call her Loulou—as good a name as any. Anyway, Loulou was quite beautiful.

Willie Mayer is not very much like his father either in disposition or in conduct. But he is almost as much sought after and courted in Berlin. Human nature comes out in that. Fathers—mothers too, of course—who have sons growing up there realize that by the time their sons could profit by the friendliness of the Mayers, Willie will be occupying the place Samuel fils now.

In the days I speak of Willie Mayer was, maybe, in the latter twenties, and very boyish and irresponsible for his age. On the whole he was a good chap—while he was sober. If he got drunk it was a different matter. Then the only person who seemed able to control him was his wife. Berlin was given to smiling about Willie's wife. The lady, it was rumored, was a termagant.

Loulou now makes her appearance. If I should give you her real name you would know it very well—quite as well, doubtless, as you may know the names of certain young ladies whose affairs with Crown Princes have made much talk at times. Loulou was not German. Neither was she French, Spanish, Italian, English, Russian, Australian or a native of the sunny South Sea Isles. She was youthful, pretty, demure in manner but not too severe.

I had seen Loulou often, but my first sight of her, unilluminated by foot and spot lights, came about through Willie Mayer. He asked me to carry a letter for him to the pretty little villa where she lived. I should explain, perhaps, that I was fairly well known to him, having become, in fact, something of a protege of old Samuel after my return from Russia—of which exploit, if I may call it so, he had in some manner or other become cognizant. Willie, however, I have every reason to believe, was ignorant of the reason for his father's interest in me, and only knew that the old gentleman was less crusty with me than with most young men.

Willie asked me to carry a letter for him, and I did not demur, though at that time I was assigned to another term of service as a page. Court pages do not ordinarily serve as postmen, public or private, but in this case I was willing to make an exception. With my natural taste for intrigue, the opportunity for a private inspection of the lady about whom Berlin was talking under its breath decidedly appealed to me. So Willie Mayer intrusted me with his note, asking me to deliver it into Loulou's hands.

I found her very girlish and attractive. You Americans have a word which just describes her. She was "cute." By one of those sheer accidents which are so much more effective than any prearrangement I was put on a footing of semi-intimacy with her from the outset. It chanced that the porter at her door was a boorish and slow-minded flunky, who regarded it as his duty to carry the letter up. When I insisted that I must give it to her myself he attempted to close the door in my face. The scuffle and raised voices brought Loulou herself to her lower hall. When she discovered who I was and what I carried, her regret at the incident put us on a friendly footing. She insisted on giving me some refreshment, and while she read her note and composed her answer I sipped a glass of wine and munched some biscuits and had full leisure to observe her.

She was well worth looking at. Flexible, graceful, vivacious, decidedly temperamental, she exhibited charms varied enough to beguile a more discriminating suitor than young Mayer. Nor was she averse to using her remarkably handsome eyes for my own undoing. Heartlessly she exposed me to the full power of their glances. She plied me with questions about the Mayer family, myself, my hopes, my prospects. Unnecessary to say, I responded feverishly. Not to have been eloquent under her fascinations would have been inhuman as well as unintelligent.

That was the first of many letters which I carried. My tutor—with whom I was living, being freed for a time from the monastic simplicity of the Gross Lichterfelde dormitories—raised no objection. In fact, he rather encouraged my activities.

"A good agent of espionage, whether military or diplomatic," he said, "can never have too wide an experience of life or know the intimate concerns of too many people. Do whatever you like as long as you do not make a fool of yourself. That means so long as you keep your mouth shut.

"A good spy," he added, "is never a known spy. The public likes to talk about famous spies. Get that out of your head. It is foolish. A spy who deserves to be famous never is famous. When he becomes so he ceases to be a spy."

One other epigrammatic utterance of his at that time I have never forgotten. "Never drink," he said, "to the point of being even slightly drunk. And never gamble to the point of risking losses which must be retrieved. Self-controlled men can use those weaknesses as levers for your downfall."

Caution—that was my tutor's watchword. Never take any risks that can be avoided. Play it safe. Gain as much as you can consistently with safety. Then wait till a better opening offers itself. That was the school in which he and his colleagues had been trained. The weight of its traditions hung over me for years. Later I was converted to the opposite maxim. Fortune favors the bold, and at the best, security for a spy is a very intangible thing.

But all this is not Loulou. She and Willie kept on writing letters and giving them to me to carry. And Samuel Mayer, to Berlin's huge amusement, went on his austere way in the serene assurance that he and his were setting a shining example for lesser lights to twinkle by. If he had had a heart-to-heart talk with his daughter-in-law he might have been rudely awakened.

He was awakened in the end. It happened that I was the innocent cause of the debacle. This part of the story of Willie and Loulou has never been told before. Only three persons knew it all, and I am the first of the three who has chosen to speak.

There was a little gold latchkey which I habitually carried on my watch-chain. All who knew me had seen it dangling there often. It was recognisable at a glance. That key got lost. IIt was missing for a day. Where do you think it turned up?

That harmless little key was found in one of the charming apartments of demure Loulou's pretty little villa. And the person who found it, of all possible persons, was little Willie Mayer!

Willie, like many men who carry their own obligations carelessly, was touchy about the obligations which others owed to him. Also, he was of an almost insanely jealous disposition, and was for the time being, I dare say, very much engrossed in Loulou.

On my head, back under the hair, I have a scar. How it came there I only know "officially." Fairly well along in one evening, intent on getting my day's work over, for I had been delayed in delivering Loulou a letter, I had just entered the villa when there came a violent blow on the top of my skull and stars were dancing before my eyes. The next thing I knew I was in my own bedroom at my tutor's and a doctor was saying to me, "Now sit up and take this."

I had, they told me, been run over by a taxi. The explanation did not wholly satisfy my mind. Unless I had been a victim of amnesia I knew I had not been, at the moment the injury was received, at a spot where taxicabs were numerous. Furthermore, my neck was covered with blue marks which to me resembled the marks which would be caused by an attempt at strangulation. I had never happened to hear of a taxi attempting to throttle a man. But the good doctor offered no other explanation. I kept all speculations to myself.

Altogether I was rather severely injured. Somehow or other the news of it reached the ears of Samuel Mayer, together with certain rumors which were flying about Berlin. As soon as I was able he had me come and see him. He came very straight to the point. When thoroughly aroused, old Samuel is a very direct and forceful man, rather cynical of mind and with a tongue stingingly caustic. I had to tell him more than wished to of Willie and Loulou and the little villa, and Berlin's interest in all three.

Soon after that the lady left Berlin, setting off quite abruptly on a professional tour of other countries than Germany. Willie Mayer was sent up to Dantzig to look after the Mayer interests—which are important there, as they are, in fact throughout the Fatherland. His wife went with him. Berlin heard, soon after their departure, that Willie was obliged to appear at a function in Dantzig with a bruised face and an eye tinged with purple. It was explained that he had had a fall from his horse. Berlin smiled. Willie's wife had acquired an enviable reputation as a termagant. Willie himself was an admirable horseman and hardly likely to be riding a horse that stumbled.

As for me, the fourth and humblest member of that impromptu quartet, I went on my leave to Paris soon after I was cured.

French Air Pilot Who Downed His 34th 'Plane

LIEUT. GEO. GUYNEMER.

Lieutenant George Guynemer, of the French Flying Corps, has just been credited with his thirty-fourth German aeroplane, according to an announcement by the Paris War Office. Guynemer, who is the youngest of the French pilots, is called "Shooting Star" by his comrades, due to his habit of swooping at terrific speed under an opponent's tail piece, then raking him with a fusillade from a machine gun.

SOOCHOW U. TRACK MEET

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, April 6.—The following are the results of the Inter-class track-meet of Soochow University, which begin the real training for the Inter-Collegiate meet about two weeks from now:—

100 Yards Dash.—Liang Kwan-lur, 1st; Lea Hong-dah, 2nd; Chen Shen-ming, 3rd. Time 11.8 seconds.

Shot Put.—Tai Un-sih, 1st; Loh Ting-yong 2nd; Wu Zu-van, 3rd; Distance 30ft., 10in.

880 Yards Race.—Liang Kwan-song, 1st; Dau Wu-chu, 2nd; Hwa Tsung-kiang, 3rd. Time 2min. 30.6 secs.

High Jump.—Tai Un-sih, 1st; Chang Sing-sung, 2nd; Lea Hong-dah, 3rd; Height 5ft. 2.5in.

220 Yards Race.—Liang Kwan-lur, 1st; Lea Hong-dah, 2nd; Chang Tien-lung, 3rd. Time 26.2 secs.

Discus.—Liu Dzong-un, 1st; Loh Ting-yong, 2nd; Tai Un-sih, 3rd. Distance 78ft. 10.75in.

High Hurdles.—Tai Un-sih, 1st; Liu Dzong-un, 2nd; Chang Tien-ding, 3rd. Time 20 sec.

Broad Jump.—Tai Un-sih, 1st; Chang Tien-ling, 2nd; Liu Dzong-un, 3rd. Distance 17ft. 5.75in.

440 Yards Race.—Liang Kwan-lur, 1st; Nyi Pao-tsen, 2nd; Chen Dzong, 3rd. Time 58.2 secs.

Low Hurdles.—Tai Un-sih, 1st; Chang Tien-ling, 2nd; Lea Hong-dah, 3rd. Time 31.3 sec.

Mile Race.—Liang Kwan-song, 1st; Dau Wu-chu, 2nd; Su Zao-dong, 3rd. Time 5 min. 50 secs.

Pole Vault.—Chang Tien-ling, 1st; Lea Kuh-ming, 2nd; Dzung Fee-Vung, 3rd. Height 9ft. 1in.

Relay Race.—College Team, Liang Kwan-lur, Nyi Pao-tsun, Chen Shen-ming, and Chen Dzong.

Individual Championship. Tai Un-sih, 16 points.

Class Championship, Sophomore. Score: College, 35 points; Middle School, 28 points.

SIKH SPORTS TODAY DESERVE BIG CROWD

Program of Benefit for Their War Wounded Is Unusually Good

One way and another, there is quite a long sports program for today, which is rather unusual for this time of the year, but it is sincerely to be hoped that the many other events will not greatly detract from the attendance at the Sikh sports, to be held at the Race Course, in aid of the Fund for Sikh Wounded. Admission is a dollar; children half-price.

There will be seen many novelties as a relief to the stereotyped program of most athletic meetings and those who know the men intimately say that there will be grand entertainment. The Sikhs will display their prowess in several events peculiar to their race, such as sword and quoit throwing. There is to be a wrestling match between two doughty heroes of the regiments in which they served, tent-pegging and sword exercises and many other forms of athletics.

We have not seen it announced anywhere, but we presume the Sikh piper will be there. He has been getting in a wealth of practice lately and is in good form.

Someone ought to ask him to play "Black Bear." He is good enough on this particular tune to compete at the Highland Games, whilst it brings out the stirring music of the Highlands in a way that cannot fail to appeal to all true Scotsmen and its clever fingering is bound to arouse the admiration of the unfortunate Sassenachs who have not been privileged to be born to the delights of the pipes.

RACING AT KIANGWAN

There has seldom been a better entry in International Recreation Club fixtures than that for the two-day meeting which opens at Kiangwan, today. The pick of the local ponies are all on the card—Beaconsfield, Castlefield, Black Diamond, Fairylight, Rosewood, Bornite, Ashfield and a whole lot of other cracks.

The one trouble is that the course is iron and, in view of the proximity of the big Shanghai Spring meeting, there cannot but be uncertainty as to whether several of these will be brought out of their stalls. If only it would rain hard in the early morning, the chances would be better.

However, even leaving out the very best, there are sufficient of the evergreen second strings to put up a good day's sport and the meeting will be well worth attending. There are nine races on the card, the first saddling bell going at 1.30 p.m.

A maiden steeplechase is included. There will be racing again on Monday, with another card of nine events, one of which is a handicap steeplechase.

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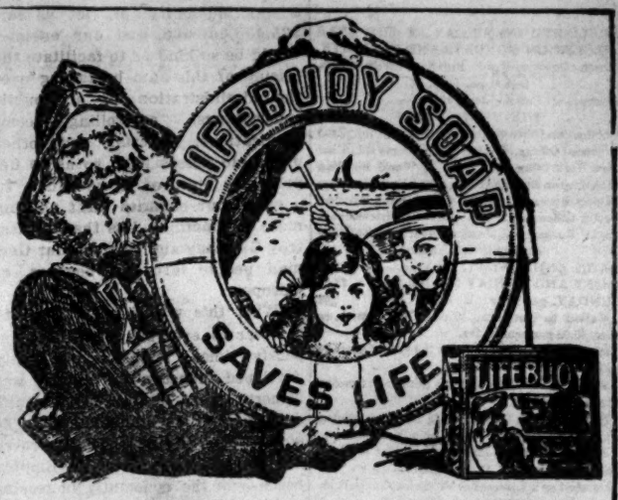

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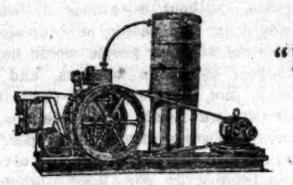

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He replied, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God. This is the first commandment, and the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." There is no commandment greater than these." Today the great, sorrowful eyes of this same Son of God gaze down upon blackened fields, where the mangled bodies of men are strewn as grains of wheat, shattered hamlets and stricken firesides.

As He listens to the screaming of the shells, the crashing of monstrous guns, all the ghastly symphony of the reddest war mankind has ever known, His heart must recognise the bitter truth in the statement of one of the world's foremost educators—that in nineteen centuries Civilisation has failed to accept honestly the teachings of Jesus Christ.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 7, 1917

Progress of the War Resolution

THE Reuter's cablegram from Washington received yesterday morning said that the War Resolution already adopted by the United States Senate would be taken up by the House of Representatives on April 6—yesterday. Late last night a Reuter's cable from Washington, dated April 5, and transmitted from London at 12.05 a.m. April 6 (this would be about 7 p.m. April 5 Washington time) showed clearly that the debate on the Resolution had been begun in the House on April 5.

How long the House orators will take over it is purely a matter of guesswork. The Senate debate occupied 13 hours, and as the House membership is something over four times that of the Senate, the debate in that body might by a superficial computation be indicated to last some days. We, however, see no reason why it should not be concluded in one or at the most two, sessions. There is every reason to believe that the House's mind is made up and that the vote when it comes will be as sweeping as was that of the Senate.

The delay may be due to the fact that some of the House spellbinders are convinced of their ability to swing the remaining few recalcitrants over to their side and thus make the vote unanimous. If this be their thought we hasten to felicitate them on the self-confidence thus exhibited. The time and the occasion, however, make action imperative and doubtless the good sense of the House will rescue it from an overdose of words.

Germany Begins To Think Of What Defeat Would Mean

INCONCLUSIVE peace means a victory for the other side. On this point the publicists in both belligerent camps agree, and both sides urge their respective nations to fight on until victory is gained. The semi-official Kolnische Zeitung tells us why Germany needs, and must gain, a victory by drawing an awesome picture of Germany in defeat:

"What our enemies want is pretty much all that we or our allies possess. The Russian wants Constantinople, Galicia, the Bukhovina, East and West Prussia, and Posen; the Italian wants Trieste and a part of Tyrol; the Frenchman wants Alsace-Lorraine and the left bank of the Rhine; the Englishman wants our Colonies, and of course also Heligoland and the ports on the North Sea and the Baltic. Our Navy, the whole of our artillery, and all our munitions are to be handed over, our Army is to be disbanded, and our people are to be made defenseless.

"In addition, our people would have to restore all the territories injured in the course of the war, and give guarantees for the future that it will never again take its own independent road, which might cross the roads of other peoples. Further, our people would have to pay a war indemnity of, let us say, $25,000,000,000, and our enemies would be so kind as to facilitate the raising of this sum by taking over the administration of all public undertakings, controlling communications, forests, and other profitable possessions, so as to deprive the State of all revenue. In a word, our enemies want nothing more and nothing less than to destroy Germany and to make our German people into the beggars of Europe.

"What this would mean ought to be clear to everybody in these expensive times. Thanks to our highly developed industry, our country was hitherto able easily to feed its seventy million inhabitants. The standard of living had improved constantly in all parts of the Empire, because of the constantly increasing opportunities of work. Emigration had almost entirely ceased, and had even given place to immigration and the return of emigrants. If our enemies have their will, our industry, by means of cunning cutting off of the imports of raw materials, will be reduced to a very modest level, totally inadequate for the needs of our people. Our people will be compelled to become once more the people of poets and philosophers, watching with hungry eyes how our enemies at their loaded tables enjoy their common spoils. And then, under the pressure of general want and of sorrow at the loss of the Fatherland, emigration will set in again, and the sons of our people will fertilise with their sweat the workfields of the world for the benefit of other people, while foreigners grow rich in Germany."

Going on to consider an inconclusive peace, the great Rhenish organ argues that some tangible asset must be acquired by conquest to offset the enormous burden of taxation the present war involves:

"Even a premature conclusion of peace, without a proper decision, would, for our people, be equivalent to a defeat. Our people would have to bear enormous burdens, and it must not be forgotten that the decisive war would have to be fought in a few years after a short peace-pause. If our people had to cover the interest on our loans, provide for the disabled soldiers, think of the widows and orphans, and at the same time arm appropriately for the coming war, they would have, according to a superficial calculation, to provide every year a sum of about three billion seven hundred and fifty million dollars. This sum would have to be raised by taxation. And in addition to the almost intolerable burden of taxation we should have the disturbing expectation of the decisive war. Who could accept this? Hard though the sacrifices for our people may now be, what we have to do is to hold out and win the prize of victory."

Two British Victories

(New York World)

The dramatic sinking of the Laconia and the President's "armed-neutrality" speech to Congress will engross attention in this country somewhat to the neglect of Serre and Kut-el-Amara; yet the fact of two British victories in one day will hardly be ignored.

The drive on the Somme began July 1 and soon cleared a crescent between Thiepval and Chaulnes, where the defense held. Since then the British have taken over miles of French line, have kept up "nibbling" and have maintained a constant cannonade, wearing down the defense. Thiepval in the end fell easily; Grandcourt without resistance. Now, to cap advances made bit by bit since January 1, several miles of abandoned line are seized. The ridge before Bapaume is a strong defensive position; by fighting for or abandoning that place the Germans may show how hard they are hit. Already their retreat is wide and deep.

More sensational is the victory at Kut. A small army was hastily sent to Mesopotamia by the Indian Government in 1914 to guard the oil fields. It went almost to Bagdad before it met the defeat it rashly invited; and the retreating Gen. Townshend was caught at Kut. Now a force possibly ten times as strong as the first expedition has struck the Turks a blow which may restore British prestige in the East.

The steady advance before Bapaume is a triumph of munitions manufacture. Defeat turned into victory at Kut, at the end of a long route by submarine-infested seas, by canal, by river past Arab tribes easily shifting from friend to foe, is a triumph of transportation. Between them they spell war power.

-:- The Theater And Education -:-

By Eleanor Robson (Mrs. August Belmont)

"Once upon a time," when I played Juliet with an all star cast, the smallest parts were played by men who had once been Romeos and Mercutios of a previous generation or two. I was appalled by their references to traditional business and traditional readings; so, with the intolerence of youth, I wrote an article entitled "Hang up Tradition." Today I know there can be no deep or lasting art without the background of tradition. And how can we uphold the traditions of our classical and literary drama without a municipal theater?

The modern tendency to disregard tradition is nowhere more evident than in the theater. The younger generation of players know little or nothing of how to read blank verse. With Shakespearean parts, they either lose the meaning while struggling with the monotonous tone by which they feel verse should be interpreted, or by excessive modern naturalness absolutely overlook the cadence of the verse. To reach any art in the theater a standard is necessary, and there can be no standard without the classics as a background and comparison.

The big cities of most of the European countries of importance have their municipal theaters and continuously supply their citizens with artistic drama at the lowest possible cost.

Our States spend millions on libraries, music, picture galleries, educating the public in various ways whether it likes it or not—for appreciation of education is apt to follow the feast itself. Meanwhile they utterly neglect one of the most vitally important means of education. However, as the people in this country usually get what they want when they want it, I presume that when the demand is sufficiently urgent for a municipal theater we shall have one. Meanwhile we must uplift, not the stage, but the taste of the public, because, as Garrick said in his speech on the opening night of the Theater Royal in 1747:

"The drama's laws the drama's
patrons give,
For we that live to please must
please to live."

The blame for any deficiency on the part of our theater is placed on the actor, author, or manager, while the fact is forgotten that to have great poets we must have great audiences.

The drama as a profession is undergoing a critical test at the present moment; the moving pictures have captured a vast proportion of the theater-going public, and the result will be as if the philosophic law "survival of the fittest" had been applied to the stage world. But I feel very decidedly that what for the time being seems cruel to the drama as a profession may be the salvation of the drama as an art. It will eliminate those followers who have joined it simply because they "couldn't think of anything else to do," or because admiring friends were sure they had "talent."

Some years ago I went to a performance of "Julius Cæsar" given by a group of East Side settlement children. Cæsar's wife was certainly above suspicion of any histrionic ability! Her accent and gestures reminded me more of a "mama-papa" doll out of order than anything human; but Rosy had friends in front, and one admiring girl chum who talked, chewed gum, and applauded vigorously and indiscriminately throughout the performance, said, "My heaven! catch me sittin' in a telephone office if I had Rosy's talent! I'd go on the stage."

The treasurer of a moving-picture concern published a statement saying that fifteen million people a day attend moving picture theaters, and one-fifth of their patrons are children. The general trend of our pleasure-seekers is toward the dance-halls, cheap theaters, and moving pictures. The posters of these last named are lurid enough to be the foundation of a new school of art. I have selected a few titles of recent attractions which are fairly typical: "Mike's Brain Storm," "The Matrimonial Deluge," "Drink's Lure," "Willy Wants to Cure His Father," "Training Their Parents," "The Fringe of Sin."

Just how far the moving pictures will supplant what is called legitimate drama is difficult to prophesy; but I cannot for a moment believe that they will endanger the real life of the theater. Moving pictures may be of immense educational value; they even produce a deep emotional effect; but it is doubtful if they can supplant the human equation or provide a substitute for the god Personality. I cannot believe a shadow on a screen will ever be as dear to our hearts as Ada Rehan, Forbes-Robertson, Duse, or dear Ellen Terry. There are, of course, notable exceptions; but our stage has been surfeited with inferior performances of inferior plays, supplying the general demand of the public for entertainment. Now at the movies they can secure better entertainment for less expenditure, and with the collapse of the present scheme of things I hope and believe that there will rise from the ashes a genuine and lasting art of the theater in this country.

"Worth-while" plays do not necessarily mean the brand stamped "highbrow," but, rather, plays with originality of conception and some literary merit, "good sentences well pronounced," not a warmed-over mixture of last year's successes founded on the same plot and same title, like so many suits for the season cut to the measurement of size 38 or 40! It may serve in Government, but it is crippling to any art to apply to it the law of majority rule, and a commercially conducted drama must do this consciously or unconsciously. The drama has always played an important part in education; in the first period of its existence it was entirely educational. The main stream of the early Christian drama had its source in the liturgy of the Church.

The dramatic instinct is in all of us, and I believe that we have not yet discovered its full usefulness as a means of self-improvement. We hear that there is no school like the school of experience—well, the playing of parts can be experience in living. Without investigation, no one realises how numerous are the amateur dramatic clubs all over the country; they have even penetrated into our shops.

Especially in the public schools is the value of dramatics being developed. Many of our children speak little or no English in their homes; when they do, it is not, strictly speaking, English, and the teachers find the best way to make them watch their pronunciation is to "speak a piece."

The mere putting on of a play for young people may be a complete waste of time, whereas, if they at the same time learn to speak well, to think, if they discover a broader horizon for their ideals and a better understanding of their own responsibility and relation to their fellowmen, drama has indeed found a useful place in education.

When I was about fifteen, an old family friend of whom I stood in awe asked me when I should graduate from my convent school. I replied that I expected to finish my education in another year. He smilingly said: "Finish, indeed! Education only begins when you leave school." I should have been somewhat discouraged had I believed this. As it was, I felt tolerant, because it seemed to me he couldn't know how much I knew.

Four years ago I helped to found the Educational Dramatic League, which had for its purpose the raising of the standard of amateur dramatics, the promotion of its value to the community, and by example, advice, and active assistance to help those who spend time, money, and energy in producing plays in schools, churches, settlements—anywhere, in fact. We have a club membership of two hundred and seventy-five; we reached in New York City last year alone over six thousand players. We have ourselves given some twenty-five performances of fourteen plays, and have actively assisted in approximately one hundred and seventy performances given by the school and settlement clubs. Among the plays produced have been "Nathan Hale," "Twelfth Night," Browning's "Pied Piper," and Tagore's "Post-Office."

In addition to this we have two clubs of blind children and one for the deaf and dumb. But the great problem has been to find teachers. Lately we have established a teachers' training department, and we feel that we are better equipped than ever before to render first aid to dramatics.

We have a library and a play-reading committee which selects and catalogues plays for the use of our members. Hundreds of plays are read, and almost as many rejected. It is bewildering to see the mass of maudlin sentimentality, senseless, stupid twaddle, under the heading "plays for amateurs."

To produce a play educationally means that the preparation, not the production, is the important factor. No player should be taught a reading or a gesture, but both should develop according to the player's mental activity and understanding; each part becomes a creation, not an imitation; the whole must be a spontaneous expression on the part of the child. The children learn to breathe well, praise be! their manners are improved, and, above all, their speech; some even take special courses in English in order to speak correctly in their parts.

This work appeals to me strongly because of the assistance it offers to boys and girls, especially those just out of school, thousands of whom are forced to take up immediately the practical, money-getting side of life. It is this gigantic mass of young wage-earners who form the bulwark of our country; whose breadth of understanding, taste, and ideals very largely will govern our affairs, and to whom we must look for the support of our arts as well as our industries.

To a vast number entertainment that must be paid for is prohibitive; as more and more eight hours becomes the established working day, the problem of providing helpful recreation for our citizens grows.

As Jane Addams says, "We can't prevent people from amusing themselves badly unless we show them a better way." Miss Addams tells of a poor little Italian girl in Hull House neighborhood who battered her head against the wall so long and vigorously that she had to be taken to hospital because of her injuries. As nearly as dull grown-ups could understand, it had been a hysterical revolt against "factory work all day and no fun in the evening." Can't we utilise this desire for self-expression by turning it into a means of healthy, perhaps artistic, development, helpful alike to the individual and the community? In most of us there burns—dimly, perhaps, but burns—the desire to be heroic. Catch such youths before they leave school or just after becoming wage-earners, steady their ideas, appeal to their imagination, let them play at being the finest heroes and heroines the world's history and literature have produced. Nothing is too good for the amateur to attempt.

The first step towards the drama is the assumption of character, and I believe firmly that this study, assumption, and understanding of heroic characters is bound to leave an impression on the mind of the player. The human body is a most perfect machine, expressing, as a general rule, subconscious impressions acquired through experience or responding automatically to the dictates of emotions. We are all, more or less, unconscious mimics affected by environment, and much of what we know has been acquired by absorption.

It is not the memorising of bare facts—facts to be repeated parrotlike—that constitutes education; education means more than a percentage of knowledge of the three R's. Training the young to think and equipping them to think is the best foundation towards equipping them to live. Today an average education is essential in almost every business or walk of life, and every additional grain of knowledge has its commercial return. The pre-eminent call of the time is for more and more education, yet I cannot help feeling that one of the principal reasons for the much-discussed "unrest" among all classes is undigested education. But that's another story.

In this land of multitudinous nationalities and languages, where, statistics say, almost twenty per cent of our ninety million inhabitants are not American-born, where each year in normal times we admit on an average one million immigrants, eighty per cent of whom come to the port of New York, we are in dire need of some interesting and speedy way to establish an understanding of our history, our ideals, our patriotism, our language even. When we say patriotism, we are apt unconsciously to overlook the fact that patriotism does not necessarily mean to fight and die well, but to work and live well for one's country. With this need, why should we waste valuable time? New York is the most wonderful State in our Union—generous to a degree. Generally speaking, I am proud, enthusiastically proud, of our Empire State, but at moments—let us confess the truth—she is short-sighted and does at times muddle her values. Why could we not have in New York an educational theater dedicated to our history, literature, our spoken word—an educational theater devoted to the youth of our State and under the wing of the State University?

There is a strong new movement in the theater today which includes new lighting and scenic effects. I am happy to say the pendulum has swung back from the extremely realistic, and the new method stirs and calls upon the imagination of the public. The human eye is limited, but the imagination is boundless, and worlds are ours for the seeking.

Shakespeare realised the important part the imaginative faculty of the audience must play to round out the perfect illusion of a performance. In "King Henry the Fifth" the Chorus, acting as a prologue to the play, says:

"And let us, ciphers to this great accompt,
On your imaginary forces work.
Suppose within the girdle of these walls
Are now confined two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upreared and abutting fronts
The perilous narrow ocean parts asunder:
Piece out our imperfections with your thoughts;
Into a thousand parts divide one man,
And make imaginary puissance;
Think, when we talk of horses, that you see them
Printing their proud hoofs i' the receiving earth;
For 'tis your thoughts that now must deck our kings,
Carry them here and there; jumping o'er times,
Turning the accomplishment of many years
Into an hour-glass; for the which supply,
Admit me Chorus to this history;
Who prologue-like your humble patience pray,
Gently to hear, kindly to judge, our play."

The Irish poet Yeat says, "Adam had but to imagine a bird and it straightway sprang into life; he created all things out of himself by an unflagging fancy."

We are told "necessity is the mother of invention;" this must be a case of mistaken identity. To me necessity is more like a stern father with rod in hand. I believe imagination to be the mother of invention.

The Invasion Of Palestine

(Japan Advertiser)

The striking British successes won against the Turks in Mesopotamia and now in Egypt and southern Palestine will cause many to revise the stereotyped view that the war in the East must be won or lost in the Balkans. No doubt as far as the Germans are concerned the Balkan region constitutes the corridor through which Germany hopes to enter into possession of her projected Oriental Empire, but on the other hand her chief enemy can more easily reach the same goal by a different route. As a military writer puts it, Great Britain has her own private latchkey into Mesopotamia through her absolute dominion over the Persian Gulf and its littoral. It will avail Germany nothing to gain the corridor or even the ferry at Constantinople if she is to lose the land of promise itself for which she has risked so much. Constantinople would be untenable with hostile artillery on the opposite Asiatic shore, where it is understood to be quite possible to post it.

Even cursory study of the manner in which Great Britain is conducting the Mesopotamia-Egyptian operations enable one to appreciate the great advance in combined strategy and co-ordination achieved since her earlier humiliating failures at Gallipoli and Kut. At the same time we begin, faintly perhaps, to realise that the campaign against Turkey is being primarily directed not by the general on the spot but by the General Staff in Europe, though the former is the executive who controls the tactics and takes the credit from the public or bears the blame, as the case may be. It is no longer possible for a commander to evolve his own strategy as he approaches the field of battle. Brilliant individual play has made way for combination teamwork in a war theater which may easily comprise continents.

The invasion of southern Palestine now reported is of course a logical development of the Sinai campaign. If of late the latter has seemed to lag, we may take it for granted that the British knew what they were doing, and that no forward move has or will be made without the most careful preparation. One very cogent reason why the modern offensive cannot proceed with quite that greased lightning rapidity which alone would satisfy the appetite for speed of some of our arm chair critics is that railways have to be laid and defensive lines consolidated in anticipation of counter-attacks concurrently with forward progress. As far back as December, for example, we were told of the British capture of the fortified town of El Arish, ninety miles east of the Suez Canal and thirty miles from the Turkish (Palestine) frontier. El Arish is on the northern road close to the coast. It served the Turks as a forward base, and they had carried the railhead to it from Beersheba across the Turkish frontier. Following up this advantage the British pursued the enemy up the Wady to the waterhole of Magdhaba where they captured 1,350 prisoners, 3 mountain guns, 7 Krupp guns, and other military stores. Another mobile column advanced through the Mitla Pass and destroyed the enemy's defences and camps on the road to Nakhl. On January 9 Australian mounted troops and the Imperial Camel Corps crossed the Turkish border, and after an all day engagement carried by assault six lines of entrenchments covering the town of Rafa which they occupied. Now a fresh advance has been accomplished from Rafa a distance of fifteen miles to Wadeghuzzie, five miles south of Gaza and fewer than fifty miles

(Continued on Page 7)

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YOU TALK AS MUCH AS EVER!
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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

All Over The World

M. Briand has been invited to consider and follow the example of Haroun-al-Raschid, Caliph of Bagdad. When the French press has nothing in particular upon which to vent its wrath, it can always turn its attention to the censorship, which is proving what is there termed a piece de resistance. It is the Figaro which would like to see M. Briand turn Caliph, but only on one score, it is presumed: Haroun-al-Raschid knew the value of public opinion, so, disguising himself, he would stroll in the "souks" to hear what the merchants of the bazaar had to say about him. The press is the bazaar of the modern world, and a gagged press is as unnatural as a silent bazaar. Such is the moral drawn by the Figaro from its little excursion into the city of the "Arabian Nights."

With the opening of the New York connecting railroad, whereby trains from New England pass through New York City to the South and West, Boston is more than ever the strictly terminal city of the United States East. New York kept its horse cars longer than any other center in the country, but probably it never thought it would be in the way-station class. There is, however, little doubt that all trains of the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads will make stops at New York; it would be hardly fair to let express trains whirl through the city without a pause.

A recent extract from "Mrs. Pepys' Diary of the Great Warre," which is delighting English readers of the Manchester Guardian, is particularly opposite to the present hour, on both sides of the Atlantic. Under date of Jan. 27, Mrs. Pepys writes: Sent in a paper desiring an allotment in the fields for Pepys, and, on my way home, bought at Hamley's a spade and a bucket for him to dig withal. At all which Pepys is stark mad, and swears that he would have to spend more money on going to and fro his allotment than ever we could spend on vegetables. And that the spade and bucket from Hamley's were meant for a child at the seaside. Which did strike me to the heart, till I bethought me they would serve for my nephew in his holydays, when P. grows aweary of digging.

The Invasion Of Palestine

(Continued from Page 6)

from Jerusalem. The British engaged a force of 20,000 Turks whom they badly routed.

It may be assumed that both the operations in Mesopotamia and Sinai and Palestine have a common objective and may be a mutual aid to each other. In the event of continued successes it is possible that the Euphrates and Syrian columns will try to converge and come together at Aleppo in the north of Syria between the Orontes and Euphrates, while the Tigris column will continue upstream from Bagdad to Mosul to establish contact with the Russian left wing. Further the Adana vilayet is the strategic prize which the British or the Russians or both must capture in order to deal a deadly blow to Germany in the East and facilitate the complete conquest of Turkey. It is near Adana that the celebrated pass through the Taurus Mountains, knows as the Cilician Gate, is situated, and it is the Taurus Mountains which bisect the Turkish Empire in Asia from the Gulf of Alexandretta to Trebizond on the Black Sea. Besides the Cilician Gate already mentioned there are only two which in a military sense break this continuity, viz, Etzerum and Trebizond. Russia has already gained possession of the two latter, and if Great Britain can but win the Cilician Gate the Allies will hold the chief sallyports giving access to the neighboring territory. The principal natural barrier to the advance on Constantinople will thus have been negotiated. That objective is of course still a long way ahead, yet the longest way round may sometimes prove the shortest cut in the end. The business of beating the Turks in Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Arabia is likely to prove easier than that of beating the Turco-German-Bulgars in the Balkans. Of the 600,000 men with which Turkey is at present credited 313,500 are supposed to be located in Armenia and Mesopotamia, 85,500 in Syria and Arabia, 71,250 in Anatolia, Adrianople, and the Dardanelles, 28,500 in Galicia, 28,500 in Rumania, 14,250 in Macedonia: while Turkey's strategic reserve is roughly reckoned at 58,500. If during the next few months Turkey can rake up from various sources another 200,000 men she will be doing well. There are besides about 60,000 German and Austrian troops protecting Enver Pasha and his henchmen at Constantinople, guarding the Cilician Gate, and replenishing Turkish armies elsewhere. Compared with these actual and potential levies the manpower of Great Britain and Russia more particularly is practically inexhaustible, and their technical resources are superior. All in all the outlook is none of the rosiest for the Turk.

The fall of Jerusalem, on which it is quite permissible to speculate, will represent yet another staggering blow to the prestige of the Sultan in the eyes of the Mohammedan world. It will be also an event certain to be rapturously hailed by Christendom at large which has always keenly felt the unbecoming anomaly of a Mussulman incumbency of the site of the Holy Sepulchre. And there will be nothing historically incongruous in a siege of Jerusalem which during its long lifetime has been invested seventeen times, and has twice been utterly destroyed and razed to the ground. There is no city in the world whose soil has been more frequently drenched with the blood of its people from the time when "the children of Judah smote it with the edge of the sword and set it on fire" to the day when Godfrey de Bouillon and his knights rode in a stream of blood reaching to their saddle girths to recover the Holy Sepulchre. Since 1244 Jerusalem has been under the Moslems and it was in 1517 that the Turkish sultan Selim took the city. It is to be hoped that the pending eviction of the Turk will be final.

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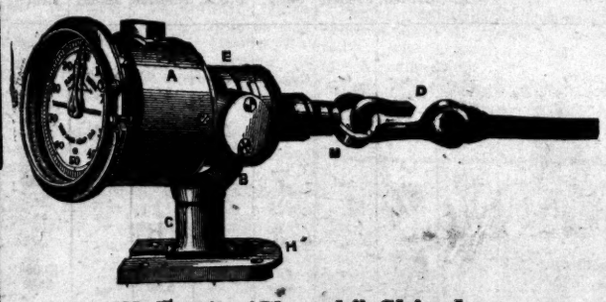

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$660 B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.05.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 370
North China	Tls. 150 S.
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$250 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 330 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. / Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128
"Shell"	103s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 16½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	28s. 9d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80.
Raub	$2.15 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11¾.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 80 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 84½ Sa.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 82 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 145
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 69.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 117.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13¾.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$125 B.
Green Island	Tls. 8.15 B.
Langkats	Tls. 18.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16½ B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$6¾.
Weeks	$17½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 1.10 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.40
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.55.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 B.
Bute	Tls. 1¼.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 12.35.
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7.90 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20½.
Kamunting	Tls. 6½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 28.
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Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 B.
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Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.75 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6½ B.
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Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.96.
Saiping	Tls. 2.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.12½.
Tebong	Tls. 22.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½ B.
Xiangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	$ 2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 76
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 B.
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Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 5, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 85=Tls. 1.18 @ 72.5= Mex.	$1.62
Mex. Dollars. Market rate	72.225
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1790
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6=Tls.	5.71
Exch. @ 72.5=Mex. $	7.88
Peking Bar	298
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36¾ d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5½ %
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476 7/16
Consols	£

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6¼
London	Demand	3-6 7/16
India (nominal)	T.T.	259½
Paris	T.T.	490
Paris	Demand	490½
New York	T.T.	83¾
New York	Demand	83⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	68½
Japan	T.T.	61
Batavia	T.T.	206

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 11/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-7 13/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-8 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-8 3/16
Paris	4 m-s.	509
New York	4 m-s.	86⅞

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ Exch. 3s. 7d.=Sh. Tls. 55.81

G.$50 " " 85 = " 58.82

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.38.

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL.

Hk. Tls. 5.18 @ 3/5 1/16	£1
" 1 @ 481½ =	Francs 5.36
" 1 No quotation	Marks *4.38
" 1.09 @ 82⅝	Gold $1.00
" 1 @ 62	Yen 1.80
" 1 @ 15*	Rupees 2.90
" 1 @ 2.88	Roubles 3.21
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

* Nominal.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager,

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank

A meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd., was held at No. 9 Ningpo Road, March 31, when the accounts and the semi-annual report for the period ended December 31, 1916, were passed. After the usual business transactions, Mr. K. P. Chen, the general manager, made the following remarks about the bank's affairs:

"As you know, the general market was quite normal since last June, and in consequence the commerce of our port became a little more active. In order to meet the public demand, our board of directors decided to issue an additional capital of $100,000, thus making our capital $300,000. This additional capital has been duly subscribed and paid up. Our various deposits have increased from $1,150,000 to $1,400,000 and our savings deposits from $35,000 to $45,000. Our cash in hand and deposit with bankers have always amounted to about 50% of our various deposits combined, and it is due to this high percentage of ready cash, that we were able to make loans during the end of last year when the money market was unusually tight, and interest became as high as 21%.

The business of our agencies in Changchow and Wusieh has shown considerable increase; and owing to the fact that such an increase resulted in the latter places, an extension seems absolutely necessary. So, after a meeting of our board of directors, we have decided to turn it into a branch office. Tungchow, being one of the industrial centers of Kiangsu, and having numerous factories and many products, gives us an immense opportunity for future expansion. As a commencement, we have made loans with some of the reliable manufacturers there."

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1916

Liabilities			
To Capital			$300,000.000
" General Reserve			1,000.000
" Exchange Reserve			2,000.000
" Current Accounts		$840,732.729	
" Fixed Deposits		560,104.187	1,400,836.916
" Saving Deposits			45,125.887
" Bank Orders Outstanding			40,489.044
" Banking Group's Joint Loan Fund			127,379.310
" Drafts Unpaid			2,000.000
" Dividend Unpaid			976.507
" Interest Suspense			3,561.883
" Profit and Loss Account:—			
Balance brought forward from June 30, 1916		9,744.354	
" LESS: Training School Expenses	$400.000		
Exchange Reserve	2,000.000		
Dividend on additional Capital from 30. 9. 15. to 30. 12. 15	321.506		
Interim Dividend of 2½% on $200,000.000	5,000.000		
Bonus of ½% on $200,000.000	1,000.000	8,721.506	
		1,022.848	
Profit for the half year as per Statement		23,786.385	24,759.233
			$1,948,128.780
Assets			
By Cash in Hand		$349,494.502	
" Money in Transit		10,034.386	
" Deposit with Bankers		269,276.165	$628,805.053
" Current Account Overdrawn			202,881.404
" Fixed Loans		661,170.254	
" Call Loans		181,239.655	842,409.090
" Joint Account Loans			242,758.621
" Bills Discounted			4,137.931
" Recoverable Charges, etc.			1,703.940
" Investment at Cost			15,191.922
" Furniture and Fixtures			5,240.000
" Preliminary Expenses			5,000.000
			$1,948,128.780

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

To Management General Expenses:—		
Salaries, Wages and Board	$7,186.200	
Rent, Rates, Taxes, etc.	1,345.192	
Postage and Telegrams, Travelling Expenses, etc.	146.410	
Advertising	187.054	
Printing and Stationery	502.540	
Lighting and Heating	308.991	
General Charges	508.082	
Fire Insurance	67.000	
Transportation	24.200	$10,275.669
" Audit Fee		344.830
" Depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures		275.552
" Preliminary Expenses Written Off		583.447
" Balance Being Profit for the Six Months		23,736.385
		$35,215.883
By Interest		$34,192.428
" Exchange, Commission, etc.		1,023.455
		$35,215.883

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts and the returns from agents and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. We have verified the cash in hand and have inspected the securities in Shanghai; the latter are of a readily realisable nature. As far as we are able to ascertain all accounts overdrawn and unsecured are good. Tael exchange has been taken at 72.5. In our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books.

Shanghai, 2nd day of February, 1917.

(Signed) Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, Auditors.

The Japan Tdg. Co., Ltd.

The following is the Balance Sheet for the quarter ended September 30, 1916:—

ASSETS.

	Yen.
Capital unpaid	2,250,000.00
Merchandise Undelivered	7,460,948.37
Customers Account	1,419,077.85
Goods to Arrive	9,529,221.82
Bills Receivable	2,524,467.40
Bank Account	3,532,247.39
Sundry Account Receivable	211,354.28
Guarantee Deposit	6,200.00
Factories and Buildings	172,900.00
Machinery	118,100.00
Accessories and Supplies	114,925.11
Materials and Materials on Machinery	14,284.53
Unexpired Fire Premium	7,382.55
Land	473,518.50
Furnitures and Fittings	20,000.00
Bonds and Shares	300,900.00
Cash on Hand	18,479.35
	28,174,007.15

LIABILITIES.

	Yen.
Capital Subscribed	5,000,000.00
Bills Payable	17,635,730.71
Sundry Account Payable	2,287,332.38
Charges Payable	405,591.53
Trust Money of Office Staff	111,971.10
Branches Account	263,896.40
Reserve Funds	1,800,000.00
Pension Fund for Employees	50,000.00
Amount brought forward from Last Half-Yearly Account	156,255.32
Net Profit for the quarter	463,229.71
	28,174,007.15

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Yen.
To Reserve Funds	200,000.00
To Dividend 18% per annum	112,500.00
To Special Dividend 12% per annum	75,000.00
To Directors' Fees	75,000.00
To Balance carried forward to next half-yearly account	196,985.03
	619,485.03
By Balance brought forward from June 30, 1916	156,255.32
By Net Profit for the quarter ending September 30, 1916	463,229.71
	619,485.03

Local Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share-market report:—

Business on the Shanghai Stock Exchange during the past week has been restricted and dull. Rubber rates are easier. Cottons are neglected. Langkats show little or no change.

FOR

LAND SURVEYING

Of Any Description

SEE THE

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD,

'Phone 4757

Britain Must Reduce Consumption of Bread

Food Controller Proposes Fixing Prices Substantially Lower Than At Present

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—In the House of Commons, Captain Bathurst said that a further reduction in the consumption of bread is absolutely essential.

The Food Controller has proposed to the Cabinet that the price of wheat shall be immediately fixed substantially lower than at present and the price of bread fixed on the basis of the new price of wheat and also that the Government shall entirely control bread-stuffs throughout the country.

Argentine Can Spare 100,000 Tons Grain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, April 5.—Officials expect that 100,000 tons of corn will be available for export after the needs of the Argentine have been satisfied.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE LOWERED TO 5 PER CENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—The Bank of England rate of discount has been lowered to five per cent.

Italians' Mercantile Losses Are Trifling

Only 6 Sailing Vessels Sunk In Week, 5 Being Under One Hundred Tons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 4.—An official communique issued by the Ministry of Marine states that, during the week ending on April 1, 432 merchantmen arrived and 458 left Italian ports. During the same period, 6 Italian sailing vessels were sunk, of which 5 were under 100 tons.

NINE NEW MEN FOR B.A.T.

Several Prominent Chinese also Return on the s.s. China

Nine young Americans who come to join the staff of the British-American Tobacco Company were aboard the s.s. China when she arrived at Shanghai yesterday. They are Messrs. S. F. Brane, M. Covington, L. D. Glover, S. W. Glass, A. B. Glass, W. C. Young, B. C. Jenkins, J. L. Jenkins and R. C. Rudd. Except Mr. Young, who is from Virginia, all the others are from North Carolina.

Several prominent Chinese also were on the China. Dr. C. P. Wang, who has been teaching Oriental History in Syracuse University of New York for the past several years, was among them. Mr. C. H. Chen, controller of treasure of the Chinese government, who has been touring through the United States on an official trip for the last six months, is going back to Peking. Mr. Fong Quong, brother of Mr. Fong, secretary of Mr. Look Tin-eli, president of the China Mail, returned to China after several years' absence from his country.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

IF YOU MAKE an unfortunate investment you have bought experience, and it has cost the amount of your loss.

IF YOU MAKE investments only occasionally you cannot afford to make mistakes, as one unfortunate experience may cause the loss of a large proportion of your capital.

WHEN YOU CHOOSE investments you undoubtedly have in mind that your experience and management add to their safety. But if something happened to you would they be safe investments under the management of your wife?

HOUSES TO LET

No. 67 Route Vallon. Beautiful detached residence, containing drawing room, dining-room, large hall, four bedrooms with built-in closets, three bathrooms with modern fittings, tennis court, etc., from April 1.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 Kiangse Road, 'Phone 60.

Evacuation of Rheims Under Fierce Shelling

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 5.—The Germans are furiously bombarding Rheims and the Mayor has requested many of the inhabitants to leave.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Japan via Nagasaki	Chikugo maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	H2.00	1.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E9.00	..	C8.00	..	..	5.00	..	4.30
River Ports	Ngankin	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Japan Ports	Chikugo maru	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.30
Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Poochi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chefoo		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*	..	10.00*
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	3.30	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	
Tomorrow									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow		7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(7th)
River Ports	Kiangkwan	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fengtien	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.30*
Chefoo and Newchwang	Ningpo	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.30*
Chefoo and Antung	Chihli	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.30*
Amoy	Tamsui	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.30*
Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.30*
Monday, April 9.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E9.00	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, April 10.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Hakuai maru		..	..	..	..	..	F3.00	2.30
Japan Ports	Hakuai maru	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(9th)
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	2.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, April 11.									
Europe Via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Thursday, April 12.									
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	noon	11.30*
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

C Mail closed 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.

E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 2.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 2 p.m. on previous day.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 1 p.m.

I Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 11 a.m.

British Post office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post office.—Untill further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination. Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China	7.00	
Soocho, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	7.30	
Yanziang & Kiatinghsien	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang Nanking and all River ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places		2.30
Yanziang & Kiatinghsien		4.30
Soochok, Wusih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China		5.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.		
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Suking) Sungkiang, Fangking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	and 3.00 daily
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).	1.00	
Shanghai-Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.	
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00	
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hanchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.		

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.30	
Launch	close daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00	2.00
	10.45	5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00	
Minghong and Nankiao	3.00	
	11.00	
Hunchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00	
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00	
	11.00	
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	3.30
	10.45	3.30
Chowpu	11.00	
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00	
Tachang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.	
Chwansha	7.00	
	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Foot Boat.		

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plumnier Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special acilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal ities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserves .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 5th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months a the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President. Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France. Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,500,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunglsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road. SHANGHAI

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WENBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars ac ording to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Susbcribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	(Mauritius)
Galle		Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager
7 Nanking Road
976

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5551

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 1,470,000
Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughou the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office)

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for
Saturday & Sunday, 7th and 8th April.

"THE BROKEN COIN"
13th and 14th Episodes
"WAR"
"THE DELUGE"

These two Episodes, as their titles imply, are the most thrilling and exciting chapters yet presented.

Also Showing Two Splendid Comedies
"Mike and Meyer Children Elope"
"A Ready-Made Family"

Dress Circle Seats .... 30 Cents.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru, for Moji:—Messrs. Y. C. Ling, G. C. Ling, Q. K. Wong, T. Rata, D. Hatabu, C. Oki, T. M. Woo, R. S. Yoh, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kauzaki, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Kan and child, Mrs. N. T. Kan, Mrs. N. T. Kan. For Kobe:—Messrs. S. S. Souza, K. Tomioka, K. Takaiwa, M. Miya, Mr. and Mrs. H. U. Mcmeekin, Miss H. M. Figueredo, Mrs. F. S. Souza and mather Gomes, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Dickinson. For Yokohama:—Messrs. K. Takahashi, Y. Ito, N. Hayashi and E. J. de Figueredo, Miss H. M. Figuered.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on April 3, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	20-30
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	12-16
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	60-90
Eggs	per doz.	12-15
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	25-30
Plover	„	5-6
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-50
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	7-12
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	10-12
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-14
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbage	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	8-12
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	70-80
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	„	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$3.00-3.50
Parsnips	per lb.	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.75
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.40
Firewod	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
From New York		
Hattie Luckenbach	Jan. 20	Apr. 10
From San Francisco, etc.		
China		Apr. 14
Colombia	Mar. 10	Apr. 7
Korea Maru		May 1
Persia Maru		Apr. 19
From Tacoma		
Panama Maru		Apr. 29
Chicago Maru		May 23
From Seattle		
Yokohama Maru	Mar., 30	Apr. 25

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for April 7th and 8th,

"AMBITION"

Pathe-color Photo-play, Showing how an ambitious young man, when rising in life, neglected his wife and child for a woman of higher standing.

IN TWO PARTS

Featuring Ruth Roland.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
Depicting latest events of interest.

"UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT"
L-Ko Comedy, in Two Parts

"The Chasers" "His Neighbor's Pants"
Amusing comedies.

MATINEE, Saturday, at 5 p.m.
MATINEE, Sunday, at 3 p.m.
The 17th and 18th Episodes of
"THE IRON CLAW"
will be screened at each Matinee

Special Easter Matinee, Monday, April 9th, at 3 p.m.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Programme
FOR
April 7th and 8th
AND
MATINEE
ON
Sunday, 8th, at 3.15 p.m.
PRESENTING
DICKENS' IMMORTAL MASTERPIECE
"DAVID COPPERFIELD"
IN SEVEN ACTS

Showing on April 9th and 10th

Victoria Theatre

SHOWING
On April 7th, 8th and 9th
"GUARDING OLD GLORY"
IN FIVE PARTS,
AND
NEW COMEDIES

Commencing Friday, 13th,
"PEG O' THE RING"
with Francis Ford and Grace

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 18		San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 19	5.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
28	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 1	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 6	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 24	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 7	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 10	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 13	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 14	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	Yokohama, etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 17		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 19	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
.. 21	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 13	2.30	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 22	10.00*	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 29	..	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 7	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangtein	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 7		D.L. Swatow	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 7		P.M. Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 8	10.0	*Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
8	11.30	*Amoy	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 8	11.30	*Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 9	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 9	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
.. 10		D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
.. 12		D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15		D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17		D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19		Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 8	11.30*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S
.. 8	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 8	11.30*	Chefoo & Antung	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
.. 8	11.30*	Chefoo & Newchwang	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
.. 10	noon	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 10	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F
.. 13	2.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 7	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 8	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 9	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 9	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 9	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 10	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 10	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 10	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.SN. Co.
.. 12	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 12	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 13	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br	B & S.
.. 13	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 13	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnght. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 6	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
.. 6	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
.. 6	Japan	China	5060	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.	Woosung
.. 6	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
.. 6	Japan	Fuyo maru	1262	Jap.		
.. 6	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co	HYPW
.. 6	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 6	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
.. 6	Tsingtao	Ono maru	621	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 6	Hankow etc	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 6	Hankow etc	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	Tientsin & Dalny	Otowa maru	1476	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	Swatow	Holhow	809	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 6	Tsingtao, Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 6		Yusang	1223	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 6	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Aloenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Apr 4	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNP
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	482	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
Apr 5	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Apr 5	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Apr 5		Fulisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Apr 2	Wenchow	Kwangchi	814	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 4	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
Mar 18	Ningpo	Meifoo	406	Am.	S.-Oil Co	SOCW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 23	Cruise	Stor-Nordiske	598	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.	7 p
Apr 2	Hankow	Tachi maru	1838	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Apr 2	Amoy	Taisbun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 4	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfied and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from Pootung O.S.K. Wharf on Saturday, April 7 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Kutwo, 2,664 tons, Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, April 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Captain Gray, will leave on Tuesday, April 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, April 11 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tamsui, Capt. J. A. McCulloch, will leave on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Nivagiation Co.'s str. Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, April 8, at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA and HONGKONG.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's str. Colombia, Captain R. Drennan, will be despatched from the China Merchants Central Wharf, Broadway and Dixwell Road on Sunday, April 8th at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply at Company's Office 1-B Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building). Tel. No. 5056.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 9th Apr., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tls. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sunning, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Apr. 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shantung, Captain Meathrol, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 12th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Ningpo, Capt. W. J. Freer, will leave on Sunday, April 8, at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO and ANTUNG.—The China Nivigation Co.'s str. Chihli, Capt. R. H. Lloyd, will leave on Sunday, April 8, at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, will be dispatched on Thursday, April 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Persia Maru 9,000 tons, will be dispatched on Thursday, April 19. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M .s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s.-Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Dalny on Wednesday at 12 noon.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrw.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. Gupbill and Eldridfe.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mrs. R. H. Lloyd, Mr. H. Ruffin and Mr. C. E. Harbur.

Per C.M. s.s. China from San Francisco:—Mr. S. F. Brane, Mr. Robert Bryan, Jr., Mr. M. Covington, Mrs. F. Cody, Mr. C. H. Chen, Messrs. Fred Edmondson, Paul K. Fu, L. D. Glover, S. W. Glass and A. B. Glass, Mr. and Mrs. D. Haimovitch, Master Alfred Haimovitch, Miss Gracie Haimovitch, Miss Ada Haimovitch, Mr. B. C. Jenkins, Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Mrs. E. Koenig, Miss Elsie Koenig, Mr. Paul L. Lew, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Lowe, Master George Marion Lowe, Mr. J. W. Lowe, Jr., Miss Mary Ruth Lowe, Miss Mary D. Lowe, Miss Florence Elizabeth Lowe, Mr. J. C. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Landis, Master F. Landis, Miss B. Landis, Mr. Harry Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Melville, Miss Anaa M. Rolloff, Mr. R. C. Budd, Mr. Teng Ping, Prof. C. P. Wang, Mr. W. C. Young and Mrs. A. P. Zwemer.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8P	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g b.	190	2	47	Bryan
P&OBI	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	248	6	29	Timberlake
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.
*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sat. at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
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Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.		To San Francisco
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Apr. 8	Apr. 28
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	May 5	May 24
S.S. "ECUADOR"	June 2	June 23

(Subject to change)

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For further information re freight and passage, apply to
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Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

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Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

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G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu
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S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 Tons.	April	19	1917
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	May	1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	"	18	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June	8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING ISSUED to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to
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WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
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VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
* APRIL 18, JUNE 26, SEPT. 8.
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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
APRIL 6. JUNE 12, AUG. 26.
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NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR
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Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

	Tons		
KITANO MARU	16,000	——	April 13
FUSHIMI MARU	21.000	——	April 22
HIRANO MARU	16,000	——	April 29

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai,	June 13, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	April 7
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	April 10
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	April 14
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	April 17
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 21

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	April 13

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	April 12, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	April 19, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Komatsubara,	April 15
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	——	Apr. 19 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Apr. 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	——	May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	June 19, 1917

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

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Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.— The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, conects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.— South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

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Native Eggs, first-grade	1.00 for 60
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How President Wilson Flayed Senate Filibuster

Readers of THE CHINA PRESS *will recall that the President's Armed Neutrality Bill was defeated by a filibuster in the last regular session of the United States Senate. Twelve senators were concerned in the maneuver. The President lost no time in calling the new Senate together to amend the rules of procedure, which it did, but before doing so, he issued the following statement to the public, telling in the plainest terms what he thought about the filibusterers:*

By President Wilson

Washington, March 4.—The termination of the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress by constitutional limitation discloses a situation unparalleled in the history of the country, perhaps unparalleled in the history of any modern Government.

In the immediate presence of a crisis fraught with more subtle and far-reaching possibilities of national danger than any other the Government has known within the whole history of its international relations, the Congress has been unable to act either to safeguard the country or to vindicate the elementary rights of its citizens.

More than five hundred of the five hundred and thirty-one members of the two Houses were ready and anxious to act; the House of Representatives had acted, by an overwhelming majority; but the Senate was unable to act because a little group of Senators had determined that it should not.

The Senate has no rules by which debate can be limited or brought to an end, no rules by which dilatory tactics of any kind can be prevented. A single member can stand in the way of action if he has but the physical endurance. The result in this case is a complete paralysis alike of the legislative and of the executive branches of the Government.

This inability of the Senate to act has rendered some of the most necessary legislation of the session impossible at a time when the need for it was most pressing and most evident. The bill which would have permitted such combinations of capital and of organisation in the export and import trade of the country as the circumstances of international competition have made imperative—a bill which the business judgment of the whole country approved and demanded—has failed.

The opposition of one or two Senators has made it impossible to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission or to give it the altered organisation necessary for its efficiency.

The Conservation Bill, which should have released for immediate use the mineral resources which are still locked up in the public lands, now that their release is more imperatively necessary than ever, and the bill which would have made the unused water power of the country immediately available for industry have both failed, though they have been under consideration throughout the sessions of two Congresses and have been twice passed by the House of Representatives.

The appropriations for the army have failed along with the appropriations for the civil establishment of the Government, the appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point and the General Deficiency Bill.

It has proved impossible to extend the powers of the Shipping Board to meet the special needs of the new situation into which our commerce has been forced or to increase the gold reserve of our national banking system to meet the unusual circumstances of the existing financial situation.

It would not cure the difficulty to call the Sixty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session. The paralysis of the Senate would remain.

The purpose and the spirit of action are not lacking now. The Congress is more definitely united in thought and purpose at this moment, I venture to say, than it has been within the memory of any man now in its membership. There is not only the most united patriotic purpose, but the objects members have in view are perfectly clear and definite.

But its Senate cannot act unless its leaders can obtain unanimous consent. Its majority is powerless, helpless. In the midst of a crisis of extraordinary peril, when only definite and decided action can make the Nation safe or shield it from war itself by the aggression of others, action is impossible.

Although as a matter of fact the Nation and the representatives of the Nation stand back of the Executive with unprecedented unanimity and spirit, the impression made abroad will of course be that it is not so and that other Governments may act as they please without fear that this Government can do anything at all. We cannot explain. The explanation is incredible. The Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action. A little group of wilful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible.

The remedy: There is but one remedy. The only remedy is that the rules of the Senate shall be so altered that it can act. The country can be relied upon to draw the moral. I believe that the Senate can be relied on to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster.

The names of the Senators responsible for the defeat of the Armed Neutrality Bill are:

Democrats: William J. Stone of Missouri, James A. O'Gorman of New York, William F. Kirby of Arkansas, James K. Vardaman of Mississippi and Harry Lane of Oregon.

Republicans: Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, Asle J. Gronna of North Dakota, G. W. Norris of Nebraska, John D. Works of California, Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, Albert B. Cummins of Iowa and Wesley L. Jones of Washington.

Jones signed the manifesto agreeing to support the bill and then recanted. The terms of O'Gorman, Works and Clapp expired with the adjournment of Congress.

HONAN SENDING FORTY BEST STUDENTS TO U.S

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Kaifang-fu, April 4.—The Honan Normal School has just held its commencement and graduated a class of twenty-seven teachers. A special class is now being taught in Primary Methods and it is hoped that this exceedingly weak point of the Chinese teachers may be strengthened.

The Government Preparatory School of Honan is soon to graduate a class of one hundred after a course of five years. The Assembly of the Province has decided that the twenty best students of this class will be sent to America for a special course, part of which must be science. The students will stay in the West from five to seven years and will receive about $900 gold a year. In addition to these twenty fortunate ones another twenty will be selected by competitive examination in July, these to come from the Province at large; they will receive the same benefits and training with the others. Such students when properly trained and returned to Honan ought to do much to develop the resources of this great country.

Imperial Conference Is Thanked by King

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—The Press Bureau states that the King has sent a message to the Imperial War Conference, thanking it for its assurance of the devoted loyalty of all parts of the Empire. He was glad that India was represented for the first time on the Council.

He was well aware of the affection and loyalty of all the Dominions and had received the loyal resolution with particular pleasure, as it was the first act of the conference. He was keenly interested in its deliberations and trusts that it will lead to a closer knitting together of the whole Empire, in their united efforts to bring the war to a victorious conclusion.

Weddings

Standard Oil Director Weds

Tokio, April 1.—Even close friends of Mr. H. E. Cole, a director of the Standard Oil Company of New York, were surprised yesterday when they heard that Mr. Cole and Mrs. R. B. Mack of New York City had been married in Kobe Friday. Accompanied by Mrs. H. W. McIvor, a former resident of Yokohama, Mrs. Mack reached Yokohama on the Empress of Asia last week. Both women continued on the liner to Kobe, though friends of Mrs. McIvor wondered why she had not stopped in Yokohama.

Mr. Cole is widely known throughout the Far East, having served the Standard Oil Company in the Orient several years ago. He arrived in Japan a few months ago on a business trip and expects to remain in this part of the world five or six months longer. Before returning to America Mr. Cole and his bride will tour the Orient.

Khanikin Captured By Russian Troops

Detach Force to Join Up With British Column Advancing From Bagdad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: The enemy attacked in the region of Zolotchev, making six assaults near the village of Tchepeli. We eventually dislodged the enemy, completely restoring the position.

We have occupied Khanikin and Kasrichirin. A battle is proceeding with the Turkish rear-guard, which is making an effort to hold the crossing of the Diala River.

A detachment of Cossacks has left Khanikin for Kyzyl-Rabat, for the purpose of joining the British advancing from Bagdad.

Compound Glycerophosphate

WINE.

A most valuable reconstructive tonic in cases of physical and mental breakdown, nervous exhaustion, loss of energy and insomnia.

$2.00

per bottle.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A. G.

37 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Antilochus	Mar.	5
Atsuta Maru	Feb.	19
City of Corinth	Feb.	20
Hitachi Maru	Feb.	25
Iyo Maru	Mar.	11
Miyazaki Maru	Mar.	30
Tsuruga Maru	Feb.	18
For Marseilles, etc.		
Cordillere	Feb.	21
Gemini	Feb.	5
For New York		
Tokiwa Maru	Mar.	21
Toyooka Maru	Feb.	1
For San Francisco, etc.		
Ecuador	Apr.	1
Nippon Maru	Apr.	2
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr.	2
Shinyo Maru	Apr.	5
Siberia Maru	Mar.	1
Tenyo Maru	Mar.	9
Venezuela	Mar.	4
For Seattle		
Yokohama Maru	Feb.	19
Tamba Maru	Mar.	13
For Tacoma		
Canada Maru	Feb.	7
Justin	Feb.	17
Mexico Maru	Apr.	5
Manila Maru	Mar.	6

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 1230 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. 5. B. s.	Mail 102. B. s.
2033	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	..	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2340	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	..	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	230	..	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1122	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	750	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	032	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
830	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1158	823	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1843	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
..	1420	..	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	..	1410	..
2300	1430	..	..	dep. Nanking arr.	..	1415	650
700	2120	..	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	..	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

930	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1458	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

\ — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW.....dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH.....dep.	10.31	..	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	2.10
CHANGCHOW.....dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.10
TANYANG .....dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG .....dep.	12.52	8.59	15.37	17.18	18.32	..	5.06
NANKING .....arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.06	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY ..arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW ..... dep.	5.15.30	T.P.R	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL .....dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R.		Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL .....dep.	..	..	..	..	5. 12.00		..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	..	..	20.31	T.P. on Second Day	..
PUKOW ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	13.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING.....dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	16.55	23.00
CHINKIANG .....dep.	..	9.05	9.32	12.59	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG.....dep.	..	9.57	10.51	13.40	16.58	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW.....dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.38	20.30	3.06
WUSIH .....dep.	7.31	12.22	13.44	15.53	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW .....dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN ..dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS.....arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North..... dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei .... dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14 34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.28	9 48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South.....dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	...	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15 28	17.47	....	....
Kashai ..... dep.	...	10.03	11.58	13 33	....	16.15	18 57	....	...
Kashing ..... dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16	....	16 46	19.20	....	....
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.08	11.14	13 20	15.16	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang Au ..... dep.	9.00	11.49	14 04	16.10	....	17 55	....	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou..... arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Ex-press	Local
Zah Kou ..... dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow..... dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.35
Chang Au ..... dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah ..... dep	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12 30	15.57	18.50
Kashing ..... dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.46
Kashai ..... dep.	....	....	8.00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Sungkiang..... dep.	....	....	9:18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction..... dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	.. .	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18 42	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North ... . arr	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	...	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	....	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

Lingeries
Underwear
Hosiery
Child's Washing Suits and Dresses
½ Price *Millinery*
at
CANTOROVITCH'S SALE
103 Broadway

Wanted

WANTED. An exporter of New York, U.S.A., wants an agent or correspondent for the sale of American products in China. A profitable arrangement can be made by a reliable firm or individual who can command this class of trade. Bank references furnished and required.

Geo. R. Du Vivier & Co.,
New York, U.S.A.
13384

The North Szechuen Road SKATING RINK
The closing of the season
Grand Masquerade Carnival
will take place on
Tonight, April 7th, 1917.
Skating from 9 p.m. to 12 p.m.
Dancing from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m.

ADMISSION
Adults $1.00
Children & Spectators 0.60
Prizes will be given for Fancy Dresses (Gentlemen and Ladies); Original Costumes (Gentlemen and Ladies); Fast Skating, Etc.
Formerly the Shanghai Skating Rink.
13365

Just Arrived
Swiss Cheese and Golden State Butter
Shanghai General Store
No. 5 BROADWAY

International Recreation Club
KIANGWAN RACES.
7th and 9th April, 1917.
1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. each day.
Special Trains:—12.50 p.m., 1.25 p.m., 2.00 p.m.
Entrance Tickets:—$1.00 each day.
Race Tiffins:—Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan at the Race Course.
By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
13366

S/S "SANNO MARU"

The s.s. "Sanno Maru" is now discharging her cargo at the Chang Kah Pang Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their B/ls for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of the goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within 10 days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns to be borne by the consignees of the cargo. Examination of damaged goods will take place at the wharf on April 7th at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Time Charterers,
Union Building.
13364

BILL SMITH

PARTICULAR PEOPLE PREFER CRAWFORD'S "Special Reserve" SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Ask Bill
Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

NOTICE

THE business of Share and General Brokers, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, has been taken over by Messrs. Benjamin & Potts, No. 8 Jinkee Road.

WINGROVE & BURRETT.
Shanghai, 2nd April, 1917.

Mr. F. J. Burrett has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Shanghai, 2nd April, 1917.
13331

Moving-Photo

DO you want to see yourself in moving-photo? Do you want to show your friends all the tricks you can do with one photo?

You can have them all and carry the photo home for $2.00 Mex.

Call at
Chung Hwa Photographic Co.
377 Nanking Road.
13201

A Great Human Oddity!
A HINDU by religion, named Jaganatham, height 20 inches, born without hands and feet, aged 35 years. Can speak and write fluently many foreign languages, such as English, French, Tamil, Hindustani, Malay, Chinese and Japanese.
Recently arrived from Madras.
May be seen at
THE NEW WORLD,
Corner of Thibet and Bubbling Well Roads.
Commencing 6th April, From noon onwards.
13358

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.
12896

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.
LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE
COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

BETTER VALUE

is the plain and simple explanation of the popularity of Hill's Bazaar.

1800 people

have visited the Bazaar already, to take advantage of the unprecedented bargains. Surely no better proof is needed to show us that our efforts are appreciated.

Avail yourself of this rare opportunity of obtaining perfectly new goods at pre-war prices.

HILL'S BAZAAR
119 Szechuen Road.
(Opposite Chinese Post Office.)

LYCEUM THEATRE

For a Short Season Only. MAURICE E. BANDMAN, Presents
The New Bandman Opera Co.
in the following latest London Successes

Saturday, April 7th
The World's Popular Musical Comedy
"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Monday, April 9th
Easter Monday Performance
"The Bing Boys Are Here"

Tuesday and Wednesday, April 10th & 11th
For The First Time In Shanghai
The Great Daly's Theatre Success
"THE HAPPY DAY"

Thursday, April 12th
The Successful American Musical Comedy
MR. MANHATTAN

Friday, April 13th
The Popular Musical Comedy
"HIGH JINKS"

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp
Prices of Admission $3.00, $2.00, $1.00
The plans of the remaining performances now open at Moutrie's.

DON'T FORGET
That Electric Radiators

are the very thing for keeping clothes, etc. in good condition during the damp weather of Spring and Summer.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. NO. 2660.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks, which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 6th, 7th and 9th April, on account of the Easter Holidays.
13357

Stop thinking of the fortune you are going to make; of the wheel you're going to break; and think of **The Marco Polo Scarf**—of the joy it will give her in your behalf.

In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.
Price Prepaid $4.25
Postage & Duty Free
WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your Films, send to **THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO.** 135-A, Szechuen Road. 'Phone No. 1647.
13332.

S. M. P.
SIKH SPORTS.
In Aid of
"Fund for Sikh Wounded"
To be held on the
RACE COURSE.
Today
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
ADMISSION $1.00
Children half price.
Teas and Refreshments By Shepherd's Cafe.
13326.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Amendment in favour of a Dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share carried at the Meeting of Shareholders held at Shanghai on 28th March, 1917, must be confirmed at the formal Meeting of the Company in Sumatra, to be held on the 28th April, 1917. This Dividend will be payable to those on the Company's Register on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1917.
13379

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE DADISMAN'S WILL — *Cause No. 570 Special Proceeding No. 210 (Administration)* — **NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN HUNTER DADISMAN, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to JESSE C. CLARK, Administrator cum testamento annexo of his estate, on or before September 16th, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administrator cum testamento annexo.

JESSE C. CLARK,
Administrator cum testamento annexo.
c/o Chinese Y. M. C. A.,
120 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, China.
Dated, March 16, 1917.
13094

Sam Joe & Co.
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock
PRICES VERY MODERATE PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS
Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.
All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.
A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI.

M. CHING CHONG
Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors
Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock
Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate
Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.
We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (象球牌) at moderate prices.
For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4388

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482
9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
(Facing Park)
A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bathroom and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE
Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.
Apply to Box No. 184
THE CHINA PRESS.
12976

A MOST comfortable home offered to married couple and two bachelors. Tennis, garage, good table. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.
13373 A 10

TO LET, furnished attic room with board, neutral family, Central district. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.
13324 A 8

$80. Nice, small room (with bathroom) and board. Location central, with good view. Cool. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.
13281 A 7

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.
13294 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG European lady (Ally) desires position as governess in outport. Knows music. Apply to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS.
13359 A 7

YOUNG MAN seeks position; has five years' office experience. Fast typist. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.
13274 A 7

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by two young American bachelors, board and room with bath, or rooms with baths, in Western district or French concession. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.
13381 A 8

WANTED, furnished flat, without board, by British couple with 2 children. Hongkew district preferred. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.
13377 A 10

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to hire, for three or four months, victoria and pony (or horse), rubber tyres. Inclusive monthly rate. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, penmanship lessons. Apply to Box 313, THE CHINA PRESS.
13257

LESSONS in Russian and English given by experienced professional lady teacher. Apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.
13340 A 5 7

HOUSES TO LET

AVENUE JOFFRE, 277B, 277E now vacant; small houses near French Park. Tilley and Limby, 39 Szechuen Road.
13861 A 7

CHINA Realty Company, Limited: To let, No. 114 Bubbling Well Road, from May 1st, four rooms, small garden. Rent Tls. 85 per month.
13339

TO LET, 67 Route Vallon. Beautiful detached residence, containing drawing room, dining-room, large halls, four bedrooms, built-in closets, three bathrooms, modern fittings, tennis court, April 1. Raven Trust.
13295

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, young ladies of attractive appearance to act as ushers for special occasion on April 11th. Apply in person at Olympic Theatre, between 2 and 4 p.m.
13382 A 8

WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist, who could assist in general office work. Must have a thorough knowledge of English, and be able to furnish a guarantee. Very good wages. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.
13367 A 12

WANTED, young gentleman capable of managing growing business, knowledge of Chinese and salesmanship experience desirable. Smart American preferred, but not essential. Must be well-introduced. Remuneration and prospects excellent. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.
13362

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.